

INTERNATIONAL

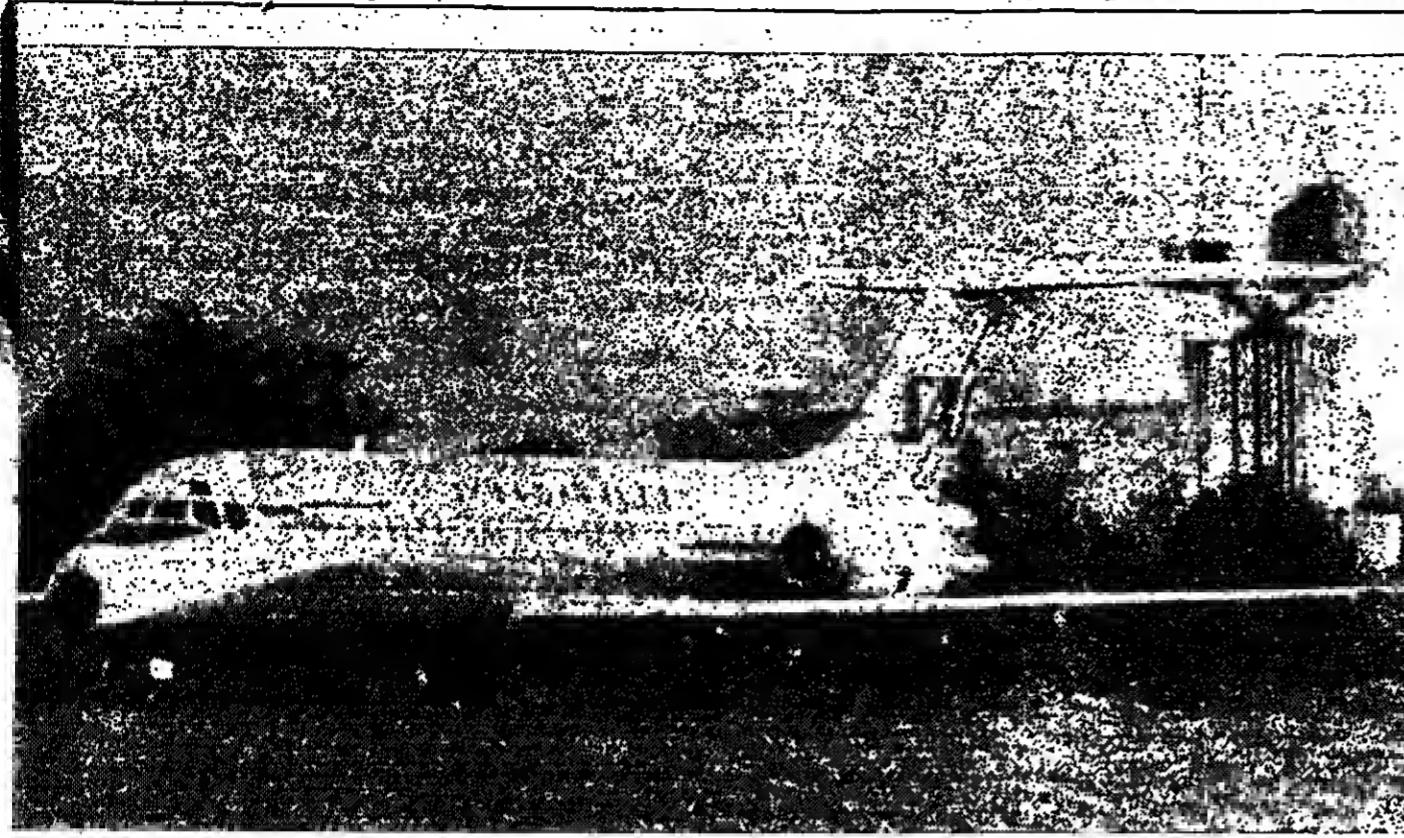
Herald Tribune

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PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 16-17, 1972

Established 1887



SAS DC-9 held by three Croats who kept passengers

rd as hostages, sits at airport in Malmö, Sweden. The hijackers threatened to blow up the plane, with the

passengers aboard, if their demands were not fulfilled.

7 Prisoners to Be Freed as Ransom

Croatian Nationalists Hijack Swedish Plane

MALMO, Sweden, Sept. 15 (UPI)—Three Croatian nationalists armed with pistols to hijacked a Scandinavian Air System DC-9 and threatened to fly it unless seven Croats, including two men condemned of murdering the Yugoslav ambassador to Stockholm, were freed from Swedish prisons.

The Swedish government agreed to demand and, by 2 a.m. today, the seven Croat prisoners arrived at Bulkotta airport in two Swedish Air Force transports and a specially considered DC-3.

They were questioned by Justice Minister Lennart Geijer on his willingness to be swapped the passengers and crew held and the hijacked plane.

At 2:45 a.m., there still was no indication of what destination the hijackers intended to fly to with released prisoners.

The hijackers took over the plane with 79 other passengers four crew members during a flight from Gothenburg to Stockholm. Four passengers—including a man suffering from fits—were allowed to leave aircraft at Malmö.

That's drama comes just days after Arab guerrillas held

hostages of the Israeli Olympic team as hostages at the Olympic games in Munich. The climactic night shoot-out at Munich

to 17 the death toll in

attack, brought a world out-

ster international measure to deal with acts of political

crime.

Doctor Released

One of the released passengers a doctor who failed to identify his deathbed of his father, doctor, who refused to be identified, said the hijackers readily made it clear they'd blow up the plane and ready to die along with the passengers if their demands were met.

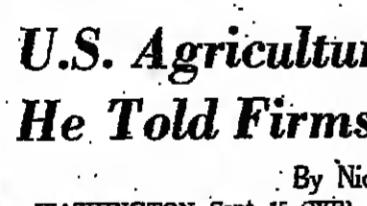
They said it would be a new life, the doctor said.

He was armed with rifles and bulletproof vests were at the Malmö airport of sight of the plane.

Swedish Olof Palme called the jet into special session in Stockholm to handle the hijacking the first of a Swedish air-

port officials said the hijackers had refused a police negotiator for face-to-face negotiations, saying they would talk only with the plane's captain.

Mr. Geijer was in the airport



AP

Bernard L. Barker, a police photograph.

U.S. Agriculture Aide Admits He Told Firms of Grain Deal

By Nick Kotz

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15 (UPI)—The Agriculture Department admitted today that a day ahead of the public announcement of a significant subsidy policy change, it called grain exporters selling wheat to Russia. But it insisted the exporters could not use this information to gain advantage at the time.

The department's statement followed the admission by an Agriculture Department official yesterday that exporters received such advance information and testimony by another official that they could have used it to make a quick deal and get a higher federal subsidy payment.

Both Mr. Brumthaver and Agriculture Secretary Earl Butz denied in testimony before the subcommittee that traders had advance warning of the Aug. 23 policy change.

Called on Orders

Mr. Pence, however, in interviews with reporters, said that he had called the exporters on Mr. Brumthaver's orders, which were relayed to him by another department official, Frank McKnight.

Told of Mr. Pence's statement, Mr. Brumthaver at first said: "I know nothing about it," but later said: "I don't know, I will have to check my calendar."

Rep. Graham Purcell, D-Texas, chairman of the subcommittee, said that he wanted Mr. Pence to testify Monday morning. Mr. Brumthaver replied that Mr. Pence had been scheduled to leave for Japan yesterday. Later, he said that the trip would be canceled and that Mr. Pence would appear.

Today, the Agriculture Department notified, "The exporters who were notified by phone on Aug. 24 would not find this information to their advantage since they were told on Aug. 24 that the new payment policy would be effective retroactively to the close of business of the previous day, Aug. 23."

This was done, the statement said, to prevent overstatement of certain classes of wheat.

The next day, on Friday, Aug. 25, the department made a decision to prevent future commercialization of this kind.

ASA Reports 15 Astronauts Sold Autographs at \$5 Each

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15 (AP)—Fifteen astronauts have sold autographs at \$5 a signature, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration said today.

Each of the 15 received \$2,500 autographs from W. W. Wernher, the former Cape Kennedy, Fla., salesman who also signed the sale to a German up dealer of 100 souvenir envelopes smuggled aboard the Apollo-15 moon flight, NASA said. He added that the signatures thus may be commercialized at some future time.

The agency said the astronauts should have sought management advice before trying to sell autographs. It added that they were personally admonished by the director of the Manned Spacecraft Center in Houston, Tex., and the matter has been reported to the Department of Justice.

NASA commented after release by the Senate Space Committee of a statement of its investigation of incidents associated with the Apollo-15 moon flight. The committee said NASA must put into effect improved controls to prevent future commercialization of this kind.

No Longer in Program

None of the astronauts involved is longer in the space program. The other six are still in the corps. NASA declined to identify any of the 15, since no

Federal Panel Lists 8 Counts

7 Are Indicted in Washington In Watergate Bugging Case

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15 (UPI)—A federal grand jury indicted seven persons today on charges of breaking into the Democratic National Committee's headquarters to steal documents and install electronic taps to intercept telephone calls and conversations

between two and three battalions of about 500 men each had made their way into the Citadel along with some tanks. The first small group of marines was said to have entered the Citadel through bomb holes in the east wall on Monday.

The North Vietnamese captured

Quang Tri City on May 1 in a stunning rout of the South Vietnamese Army's 3d Division.

Within a few days, the North Vietnamese had extended their control across the entire north-central province. Most of the 300,000 residents of the province fled south and are now living in refugee camps in Da Nang.

The province and its capital city were the biggest prize taken by the North Vietnamese in the countrywide offensive that they set in motion on March 30. The loss of the territory was a major embarrassment to President Nguyen Van Thieu. It was regarded as a critical liability at a time when an in-place cease-fire was being discussed with increased frequency.

Saigon forces mounted their first serious counteroffensive to regain the lost territory in Quang Tri and in northern Binh Dinh Province in late June. By the end of July, after government troops managed to plant the South Vietnamese flag on wall of the Citadel, but were then driven back, battered paratroop and ranger units were replaced by the marines.

Mr. Thieu had pledged in June

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Barker in Miami Court

In Miami today, Mr. Barker pleaded not guilty to the charge of fraudulently notarizing a \$35,000 Republican campaign check. He was freed on \$1,000 bond and Judge Paul Baker set trial for Oct. 30 on the felony charge, which is punishable by a prison term of up to five years.

Mr. Barker was accompanied at his bond hearing in criminal court by Henry Rothblatt, the attorney for the five men, who

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Royal Pageantry

During his tenure, starting in 1945, Lord Fisher played an important role both in church affairs and on the stage of royal pageantry. He presided at the marriage of the then Princess Elizabeth and Prince Philip, the funerals of King George VI and Queen Mother Mary, the corona-

Saigon Unit Reoccupies Quang Tri
Citadel Stormed, Fighting Heavy

By Joseph B. Treaster

SAIGON, Sept. 15 (NYT)—South Vietnamese Marines recaptured the Citadel in the heart of Quang Tri City today. American and South Vietnamese officers said, in the most significant victory for the Saigon government since the North Vietnamese launched their offensive six months ago.

American officers in Da Nang said that the marines overran the North Vietnamese command post in the 19th-century Citadel late this afternoon and that the Communist defenders fled toward the Han River, which marks the western boundary of the city.

The marines have 100 percent of the Citadel grounds, one American officer said, "and they pretty much own 90 percent of the terrain of the town."

In Saigon a spokesman for the South Vietnamese Army said that by 5 p.m. the marines were in "complete control" of the Citadel.

Fighting Continues

The government spokesman said that the North Vietnamese had withdrawn to the west of the Citadel along the river and, as nightfall approached, fighting was continuing near the ruins of the province headquarters.

A well-informed American official in Saigon—mindful of unsubstantiated claims by the South Vietnamese government in late July that the Citadel had been retaken—suggested that there might be a few North Vietnamese holding out in pockets of the 50-acre fortress. But he said that he believed enemy resistance was "pretty much over."

Allied military officers said that between two and three battalions of about 500 men each had made their way into the Citadel along with some tanks. The first small group of marines was said to have entered the Citadel through bomb holes in the east wall on Monday.

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Henry M. Kissinger leaving Elysée Palace Friday.

Then He Briefs Pompidou

Kissinger, Red Negotiators Hold Discussions in Paris

PARIS, Sept. 15 (AP)—Henry Kissinger, President Nixon's national security adviser, held a 90-minute talk with French President Georges Pompidou today after a morning meeting with Le Duc Tho and Xuan Thuy, North Vietnamese top peace negotiators.

Mr. Kissinger, who saw British Prime Minister Edward Heath yesterday to brief him similarly on the Moscow talks, returned to Washington tonight and will hold news conference there tomorrow.

Mr. Kissinger slipped out of London early today and the U.S. Embassy here issued a statement saying only that he was to meet with the North Vietnamese in Paris with the North Vietnamese.

"We had a very good talk with the president," Mr. Kissinger said as he entered a black limousine with U.S. Ambassador Arthur E. Watson. Mr. Kissinger was believed to have briefed Mr. Pompidou on his recent talks in Moscow, his discussions with the Communists in an effort to find a way out of the deadlock which has prevailed through 159 meetings of the semipublic talks.

The embassy announcement added, "In accordance with our agreement with the other side, we have no further information to provide you on this meeting."

U.S. Seen Blocking New Term For Schweitzer, IMF Chief

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15 (WPA)—The United States has in effect vetoed the appointment of Pierre Paul Schweitzer as managing director of the International Monetary Fund for a third five-year term beginning September 1973, it was learned here tonight.

Mr. Schweitzer, as a result, may not be named his successor shortly after the annual meeting of the IMF scheduled to begin here on Sept. 25.

The U.S. disapproval was conveyed directly by Treasury Secretary George P. Shultz, who told Mr. Schweitzer that the United States would not back his re-election. D.S. influence in the IMF is strong enough to make its support necessary.

Mr. Schweitzer, a Frenchman and an economist, has been chief operating officer of the IMF since 1963. He earned the displeasure of former Treasury Secretary John Connally last fall by openly calling for a devaluation of the dollar as the U.S. contribution to the realignment of exchange rates subsequently agreed to under the Smithsonian agreement in December 1971.

مكتبة الأهل

Unauthorized Raids Premeditated, Sergeant Testifies at Senate Probe

By George C. Wilson
and Michael Getler

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15 (UPI).—U.S. Seventh Air Force commanders picked targets to bomb North Vietnam long before their planes ever took off and then reported enemy fire whether there was any or not, the sergeant who flew the whisky on Gen. John D. Lavelle testified yesterday.

Sgt. Lonnie Franks thus portrayed the illegal raids as pre-meditated, and not cases of pilots on reconnaissance missions over the North suddenly spotting

inviting military targets and dropping their bombs.

Sen. Harold E. Hughes, D-Iowa, after hearing Sgt. Franks testify in yesterday's closed session of the Senate Armed Services Committee, said the situation represented "an entire break-down in the command structure of the Seventh Air Force."

Fantastic Increase

Sgt. Franks, 23, who appeared uncomfortable but determined as he spoke to reporters after appearing before the senators in closed session, said that he felt the "fantastic increase of mis-

sions over a short period of time" should have alerted officers above Gen. Lavelle in the chain of command that something irregular was happening within the Seventh Air Force.

The period he referred to, Sgt. Franks said, was from Jan. 25, 1972, when he first started writing false reports as ordered by his superiors, to March 9, 1972.

Committee Chairman John C. Stennis, D-Miss., announced that other officers in Sgt. Franks's outfit, the 43rd Tactical Reconnaissance Wing at Udorn Air Force Base in Thailand, will be called as witnesses. They are in a position to discuss the premeditation point that Sgt. Franks raised yesterday.

2 Sets of Reports

Sgt. Franks said that two sets of reports went from his office—false ones, to put the bombings within the existing rules of protective reaction, and accurate ones. He said the accurate ones went from Udorn to the higher commands of the Seventh Air Force. He said he did not know if that included Gen. Lavelle's office, or what happened to the reports once they reached the Seventh Air Force headquarters in Saigon. The false ones, he said, went beyond the Seventh Air Force—presumably right up the chain of command to the secretary of defense.

The main opposition dailies forced to close down were Xay Dung, identified with North Vietnamese Catholic refugees; Dan Chu Moi, leftist opposition; Duoc Nha Nam; Dien Tin and But Than, both opposing the government and supporting retired Gen. Duong Van Minh, a former candidate for president; and Dong Nai, whose publisher is chairman of the Saigon Publishers Association.

Under those rules, U.S. fighter-bombers escorting reconnaissance planes could attack enemy air-defense targets if the reconnaissance planes were fired upon or a pilot got a cockpit warning light that an enemy missile or anti-aircraft radar was tracking him.

In mid-December, Gen. Lavelle explained, the North Vietnamese began "netting," or linking, their so-called GCI radars—meaning ground control intercept and usually used for guiding MiGs into the air—with their SAM missile radars. This meant, he explained, that these GCI radars could be used to aim a SAM missile without the missile radar being on and the pilot being alerted.

Constantly Activated

Thus, Gen. Lavelle said, "A more logical judgment appeared to be that since U.S. aircraft were under constant surveillance by the air-defense radars netted together with the missile units, the system was constantly activated against us."

When pressed on whether he had ever explained to higher officers this interpretation that radar was activated at all times and that you were therefore entitled to strike," Gen. Lavelle replied: "In those words, no sir."

Heavy Casualties

In the long battle for Quang Tri City, the Americans and South Vietnamese have dropped hundreds of tons of bombs and both sides have fired thousands of rockets and artillery shells.

There have been thousands of casualties. Correspondents reporting from the Citadel today said that not a building inside had been left standing.

Sources Explain

Sources explain it this way.

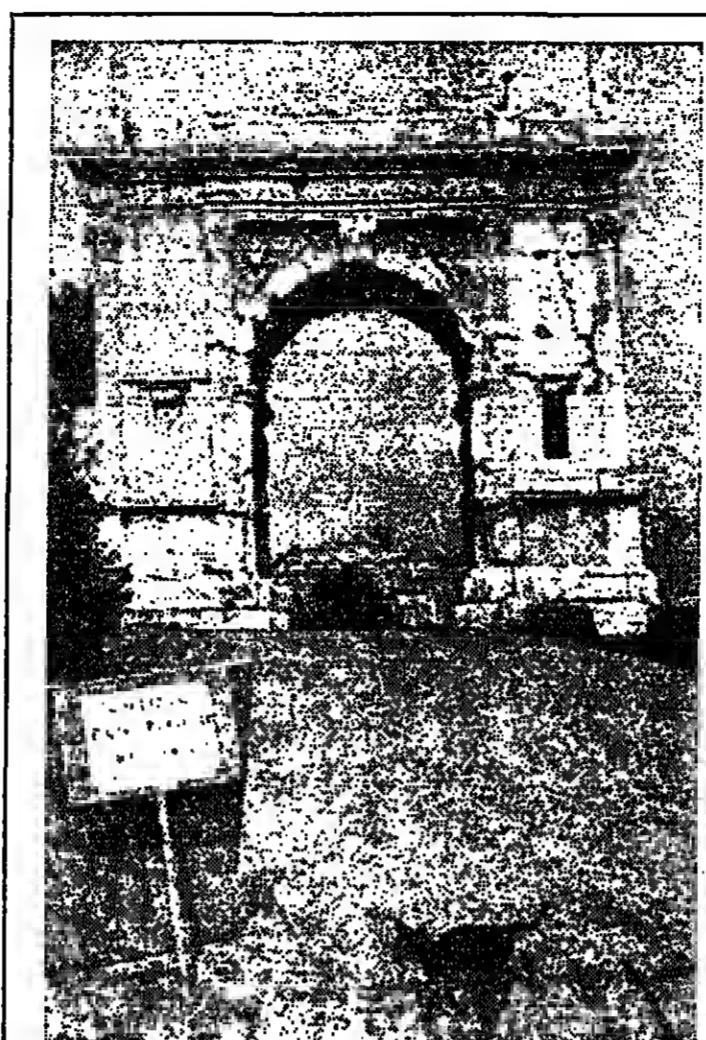
Using an attack against a MiG base at Quang Lang on Nov. 7, 1971, as an example.

Gen. Lavelle asked for and received permission to carry out what is described as an escorted reconnaissance mission over the base. The permission was necessary because the airfield was in an area that Navy, rather than Air Force, pilots generally patrolled. But the MiGs at Quang Lang had become increasingly active and were viewed as posing a threat to Air Force planes approaching North Vietnam from the west over Laos.

The reconnaissance mission was flown, the U.S. planes were fired upon and the accompanying escorts attacked the field. That type of mission and response was authorized and is within the rules of engagement that were in force at the time.

Informants say it was always a good bet that reconnaissance planes would be fired on around Quang Lang and that extra escorts were sometimes sent aloft so that the U.S. planes could get in a heavy "protective reaction" attack after the initial enemy firing had satisfied the rules of engagement.

Rep. John McInerney, D-N.Y., asked whether any USDA offi-



CLOSED because of danger of cave-ins reads the sign in front of Rome's Arch of Titus. The city's Superintendent of Antiquities ordered the Forum and Palatine closed because record rainfalls had posed a severe threat of undermining the ruins.

U.S. Agriculture Aide Admits He Told Firms of Grain Deal

(Continued from Page 1)
tion that the new export policy would be a two-tiered system of payments for a one-week period," the statement said.

"This was announced in a press release on Friday, Aug. 25. Since some exporters conceivably might not have received word on Thursday, Aug. 24, of the impending change and, therefore, might have continued selling wheat under the earlier payment policy, the decision was made on Friday, Aug. 25, to make the change in export payments apply to sales of wheat made after 3:30 p.m. EDT Thursday, Aug. 24."

Mr. Pence's involvement is the latest element in growing controversy over who benefited from a \$1-billion sale of U.S. wheat and other grains to the Soviet Union. The U.S.-Soviet agreement for credit terms was announced on July 8, but since then it has gradually become known that the Russians bought far more wheat than expected—a total of about 400 million bushels, which is more than one-fourth of total U.S. consumption.

Who Benefited?

The question raised by Rep. Purcell and other congressmen and by presidential candidate George McGovern is whether the Agriculture Department handled information in a way that benefited the exporters and hurt consumers, farmers and domestic wheat users such as bakers.

Mr. Pence told reporters that tourists would henceforth be allowed to enter only through Kampala's Entebbe Airport or at two points on the frontier with Kenya.

Meanwhile, a British Army training team left Uganda today to the skirt of Kampala and a "safe journey" message from Gen. Amin, who had expelled

the British radio called security reasons.

When he first alleged that the British were planning to assassinate him because of his decision to expel Uganda Asians, Gen. Amin ordered all 7,000 Britons in Uganda to be placed under surveillance.

The radio today said that tourists would henceforth be allowed to enter only through Kampala's Entebbe Airport or at two points on the frontier with Kenya.

But tensions continued between the Treasury and the IMF, most recently over a report by the executive directors, published on Sept. 6, on various ways of achieving monetary reform. Again the United States is understood to feel it was being pressured by the IMF staff, which is responsible to Mr. Schweizer. The United States insisted on considerable

revisions of the report.

The official U.S. position is that there is no urgent need for a decision on the IMF because the term of the present

But it is understood that Mr. Shultz told Mr. Schweizer that further discussion might be held next March or April.

Technically, the man

referred to as "selected" by executive directors of the IMF, of course, the leaders have to reach among themselves.

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Italy Expels Strip

ROME, Sept. 15 (Reuter-

28-year-old West German

caused a furor by sit-

ting on the Trevi Fountain

he is being expelled by

the Interior Ministry as

day. Kamen Kleckofer

had been detain-

charge of committing

acts in public.

a letter to OAU
General Nkrumah
way the Uganda
as being harassed, strip-
belongings and threat-
interment clearly
human rights.

"On humanitarian
urgently request you to
the Uganda government
sister the whole situa-
Kersten wrote.

The Brussels-based
groups 50 million mem-
bers.

In Meeting With U.S. Envoy

Amin Says He Is Not Anti-Jew

KAMPALA, Uganda, Sept. 15 (Reuter-

—Idi Amin told the U.S. ambassador here today that he was not against Jews as such but only Zionists, and that a telegram he sent to United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim was being misin-

terpreted. A government statement issued after the meeting quoted Ambassador Thomas P. Melady as denying that a \$3-million American loan to Uganda was being held up because of recent political developments.

Yesterday State Department spokesman Charles Bray said the United States was delaying the loan, now under negotiation, and cited Gen. Amin's recent statement on Jews and what Mr. Bray described as Uganda's mishandling of an American diplomat and his wife.

Gen. Amin today told Mr. Melady that his telegram to Mr. Waldheim had been intended to initiate a "constructive approach to a peaceful settlement of the long-standing Palestine question," the statement said.

He said he could not understand how it "had been tied up with bilateral issues between Uganda and the United States."

Telegram Statement

The Uganda leader said in the telegram that six million Jews were put to death by Germany because the Nazis knew that "the Israelis are not people who are working in the interests of the people of the world and that is why they burned the Israelis alive with gas in the soil of Germany."

The Uganda statement today said that Gen. Amin had emphasized to Mr. Melady that "he himself was not against the Jews as such." It said "he was only against the Zionists, who had established the state of Israel by turning millions of Arabs into refugees."

Gen. Amin said he thought his telegram to Mr. Waldheim was being misinterpreted in America, "probably by British and Zionist propagandists."

Uganda today tightened regulations governing the entry and residence here of foreigners, particularly whites, for what the official radio called security reasons.

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In Watergate Bugging C

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said they were motivated by a desire to free Cuba of Communist domination. "People like them are motivated to do things for love of Cuba," he said.

The break-in at the Watergate offices of the Democratic committee and the arrest of the five

occurred on June 17.

The seven defendants were charged in one count with conspiring from May 1 to June 17 to use illegal means to obtain information from Democratic headquarters.

The illegal means, according to the conspiracy count of the indictment, included placing wiretaps and other surveillance devices in the headquarters, stealing certain documents and papers and photographing others.

Other Counts

All seven were charged in the second count with entering the committee offices with the intent to steal property and in the third count with entering the headquarters with intent to illegally intercept telephone and oral conversations.

All seven were charged in two other counts with trying to intercept telephone and oral communications coming from inside the party's headquarters.

The five arrested at the Watergate were charged in two counts with illegally possessing listening devices, one of which transmitted conversations but was made up

of noise.

The grand jury action

led to a three-week p

May 25 to June 15, 1972.

During the three weeks, the

grand jury action

and the trial of the

defendants should be met, the

envoy replied. "This is up to the

U.S. government."

Communications Minister

Bengt Norling told reporters a plane was standing ready for departure at Stockholm's Bromma airport tonight but he declined to indicate what its mission might be.

At Malmö, the hijacked air-

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5-Billion Spending Measure

Largest Postwar Defense Bill Passed by House, 322-40

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15 (AP)—House of Representatives last night approved the biggest defense bill since World War II and refused, after 16 hours of debate, to cut off funds for the Vietnam war.

A major debate, lasting two hours, was climaxed by a vote sent the Senate.

Mr. Mahon said hiring civilian workers for KEP in all forms, services, would cost \$275 million a year.

But Rep. Charles S. Gibson, R-Calif., said the most common GI complaint is about having to do "Mickey Mouse" jobs. He said Congress may have to extend the draft next year if it makes the military keep doing KEP, because of lack of sufficient volunteers.

The House also rejected, with voice votes and little debate, amendments by Rep. Sidney R. Yates, D., Ill., to cut from the spending bill all \$45 million for the advanced B-1 bomber and \$10 million for more sophisticated nuclear warheads.

Mr. Yates contended that the warhead money "does violence" to the U.S.-Soviet Arms Limitation agreement because it is aimed at developing U.S. warheads capable of a first-strike nuclear attack on Soviet missile fields.

But Mr. Mahon said the money is only for research and "no one knows what will come of it."

Mr. Yates said the B-1's cost estimates had nearly doubled from \$450 million a plane to \$780 million and that the plane would "have no significant advantages" over the present B-52, which it is scheduled to replace in the 1980s.

The House also rejected amendments to cut the bill \$4 billion across the board to require 35 percent of Navy ship work to be done in private shipyards, and to limit chartered limousines for military officials.

In other legislative matters:

• The Senate passed a \$405 billion military procurement authorization today to provide funds for weapons, including Trident nuclear missile submarines, B-1 strategic bombers, and Harrier vertical takeoff fighters. The bill, a Senate-House compromise passed Wednesday by the House, now goes to the White House.

• Senate and House conferees agreed last night on a formula for sharing revenues with state and local governments. Some aspects of the bill still are under discussion, but the basic accord clears the way for quick enactment of \$30-billion, five-year program.

• Members of the two houses of Congress agreed yesterday on a \$24.6-billion campaign to clean up the nation's waters, including tough anti-pollution standards for industry. The standards would become effective in three stages over the next 11 years.

• The House Appropriations Committee yesterday approved a labor-welfare appropriation bill, trimmed by almost a billion dollars, but still \$35 million above President Nixon's budget. The earlier bill, totalling \$30.53 billion, was vetoed by the President.

• The Nixon administration asked Congress yesterday to increase the national debt limit by \$1 billion through next June 30. If approved, this would raise the limit to \$465 billion.

• The President said today he would ask Congress to raise from \$2.5 billion to \$10 billion the amount of authorized insurance coverage for federally subsidized water in the nation's water-

bill would authorize \$24 most of it for the construction of waste-treatment facilities.

The amount of money could actually be available to states and communities dependent on subsequent appropriations.

By all the money would be set or pledged to states and for specific projects the next three years, although it would be spent over a period. The money be apportioned on the basis needs of the applicants.

Commentators generally the legislation, although were some points in the compromise that they did not require enough of.

eat for Many Industries

more fact that the bill out of the conference committee was a defeat for large industries, some of which had lobbied vigorously to the measure tied up in actions.

bill is scheduled to go to House and Senate for final action before adjournment this fall.

There is little doubt that chamber will approve the compromise agreement, but some experts on pollution control expressed concern that President Nixon might veto the bill.

President had sought only for water-pollution control for the next three years. In on to the increased cost, the gives more power to the Environmental Protection Agency to the states than the administration had asked for.



LOOKING FOR VOTES—Sen. Edward F. Kennedy speaking at news conference in New York Thursday while Sen. George McGovern (right), Democratic presidential candidate, listens. They said that they felt the McGovern campaign is gathering momentum.

Favors Voluntary Guidelines

McGovern Attacks Price-Pay Curb

PORTLAND, Maine, Sept. 15

(AP)—Sen. George McGovern proposed today that President Nixon's wage-price controls be replaced by voluntary guidelines backed up by presidential pressure.

"We must put price stability

ahead of special privilege and excess profit," Sen. McGovern said in an address to labor leaders and his own supporters. The speech was his most detailed statement to date of how he hopes to hold down inflation if he wins in November.

Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, D.,

Maine, who has been one of Sen.

McGovern's chief rivals for the

Democratic nomination, greeted the South Dakota senator as he arrived from Hartford, Conn.

Later, Sen. McGovern planned to go to Baltimore before ending

his 11-day, 11,000-mile campaign trip to 17 states.

In his Portland speech, Sen.

McGovern contended that it is

the Nixon administration's eco-

nomic policies, rather than his

own proposals, that are radical,

unfair and unsound.

Noting that Mr. Nixon had

declared in 1968 that control of

inflation was his top domestic

priority, the Democratic nominee

said, "He has struck out com-

pletely."

Sen. McGovern said that whole-

sale prices have increased in the

last three months faster than at

any such period since 1951.

In outlining his answer to

what he termed "Republican eco-

nomic radicalism," Sen. McGov-

ern repeated his view that crea-

tion of jobs for all who want

them should be the government's

top domestic goal.

He outlined a five-step program

to combat inflation, including:

• "Voluntary guidelines to re-

strain prices and not just wages,

such as are employed by the

Kennedy and Johnson adminis-

trations."

• "Proactive guidelines to more

accurately reflect actual costs."

He said that they would reverse

what he called a Price Commis-

sion practice of permitting firms

to juggle their cost estimates so

that they can increase their

prices."

• Focusing on "these great

concentrations of economic and

market power" that he said are

the prime contributors to infla-

tion.

• Establishment of a White

House review board, composed of

representatives of labor, business

and consumers, that would ad-

vice the President and "marshal

and focus public opinion against

excessive price and wage in-

creases."

• Presidential power "to re-

verse flagrant violations of the

new guidelines" but only after

consultation with the review

board.

He said that the Justice Depart-

ment should enforce anti-trust

laws "with firmness and impar-

tiality" to restore competition,

which he called "the best defense

against higher prices."

The McGovern anti-inflation

approach was described by one

as "jawboning with teeth,"

an extension of former President

Lyndon B. Johnson's program to

use presidential pressure to "jaw-

bone" unions and management to

hold down wage and price in-

creases.

By contrast, presidential as-

istant John D. Ehrlichman has

assured the press at the White

House that a re-elected Richard

Nixon would not seek a tax in-

crease unless "there were some

very drastic change in national

circumstances . . . which I think

is very hypothetical."

Rep. Mills named no names

yesterday, but "taking into ac-

count what is probably going to

take place," he said, "it is whistling

in the dark. I think it is," to

say that there will be no tax

increase in the next four years.

The Ways and Means Commit-

tee will begin hearings on the

debt ceiling Monday. The ceil-

ing is now \$450 billion, and will

revert to \$400 billion on Oct. 31

unless Congress acts in the mean-

time. The administration has

asked that it be raised to \$476

billion through next June 30.

McGovern said that the

Senate will consider the

proposal when it reconvenes

on Sept. 26.

By Peter Milius

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15 (UPI)—

The White House is "whistling

in the dark" when it says that

President Nixon can't avert a fed-

eral tax increase, said Rep.

Wilbur D. Mills, D.,

Ark., chairman of the House

Ways and Means Committee, said

yesterday.

President Nixon and his spokes-

men have been hitting hard in

the campaign at the spending

plans of Democratic candidate

George McGovern, saying that

they would require major tax in-

creases.

By contrast, presidential as-

istant John D. Ehrlichman has

assured the press at the White

House that a re-elected Richard

Nixon would not seek a tax in-

crease unless "there were some

very drastic change in national

circumstances . . . which I think

is very hypothetical."

Rep. Mills named no names

Lord Fisher, 85

Ex-Archbishop of Canterbury Dies

(Continued from Page 1)
"down-to-earth" churchman. He had started work as a young man as a vigorous, able schoolmaster. He was able to shock people and stir bitter debate merely by declaring Christian doctrine.

A typical instance occurred in 1958 when he was asked about his reaction to the idea, put forward by Philip Toynbee, that the best way to avoid nuclear destruction was to surrender.

"I am convinced that it is never right to settle any policy simply out of fear of the consequences," he said.

"For all I know it is within the providence of God that the human race should destroy itself."

Family Planning

On another occasion, he declared that family planning was a positive Christian duty.

In a discussion about the pos-

sible existence of the devil, he stated:

"Even to the devil one must allow a place for charity now and again."

In 1959, the archbishop created another stir when he urged that adultery be made a criminal offense. Under English common law, adultery is not considered a crime but a matter for censure by the church.

The year before, Lord Fisher said that the Church of England had been a "pretty brutal mother" in its early dealings with the American Protestant Episcopal Church. He declared that after receiving a doctor of theology degree from the General Theological Seminary in New York.

As archbishop, he frequently made friendly gestures toward non-Anglican religious groups. He appeared on the platform at the final meeting of the revival campaign of the Rev. Dr. Billy Graham, the American evangelist, in London in 1964. He attended the General Assembly of the World Council of Churches in Evanston, Ill., the same year.

But he had more reservations than his successor, Dr. Michael Ramsey, on the issue of a union between the Church of England and the Methodist Church.

Attitude to Communism

Lord Fisher favored contacts with Communist countries but recognized the hostility of Communist teachings and its persecution of many church leaders.

In December, 1955, he approved the threat of the hydrogen bomb as a deterrent to Communism, insofar as it meant bombing time, but he cautioned against actually using it, saying it was "absolutely useless."

On Jan. 17, 1961, when Lord Fisher, then 73 years old, read his statement of resignation to the startled leaders of the Anglican Church, they were completely surprised. He told them:

"My vigor has not declined, but day by day, my stock of patience diminishes, and that is why I feel the time has come."



United Press International
PAPAL PATH—A carpet is stretched across St. Mark's Square as Venice prepares for Saturday's visit of Pope Paul VI. He will visit the city for a few hours flying on to Udine, north of Trieste, to attend Italy's National Eucharistic Congress.

Obituaries

Theodore Bennahum, 66, Financier

MIAMI BEACH, Sept. 15 (UPI)—Theodore Bennahum, 66, an international financier, died today of cancer in Mount Sinai Hospital here. Mr. Bennahum lived in New York and Paris.

He was president of the Project

Development Co. of Geneva and

was active in mineral exploration

and energy development in Eu-

rope, North Africa and Latin

America. A friend of the Shah of

Iran and of the Moroccan royal

family, he took part in many

national development enterprises

in those countries.

As president of the former

Reynolds Construction Co. of

New York, later absorbed by the

Israeli National

Construction Corp., he built the first U-2 base

for the U.S. Air Force in 1958,

and the American pavilion for

the Moscow Trade Fair in 1958.

He was born in Russia, a mem-

ber of a family active in Zionist

affairs since 1889, and joined the

early Haganah, or Jewish militia,

in Haifa in 1922. Later, under the

British rule in Palestine, he was

a leading member of the Irgun, or

Jewish underground forces.

Mr. Bennahum came to the

United States in 1949 and devel-

oped his first shipping business.

In later years, he lived in New York

and in Paris, where he repre-

sented Allen & Co., investment

bankers, General Electric Co.

and other international ventures.

An art collector, he had main-

tained a salon in Paris frequented

by artists, musicians, actors.

Harry Kip
PORT HURON, Mich. (UPI)—Harry Kipke, University of Michigan football coach, who was killed in All-American hall died here yesterday.

Mr. Kipke served as head coach from 1929-32. Big Ten teams won consecutive league titles national championships.

A.B. (Bull) Hance
NASHVILLE, Tenn. (UPI)—A.B. (Bull) Hance, owner of Claiborne world's largest thoroughbred race horses, yesterday. He was a Kentucky Derby Group, which owns Downs, site of the de

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Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Page 6—Saturday-Sunday, September 16-17, 1972 *

The Mexican Laundry And the Presidency

The Watergate-Republican campaign financing affair has graduated. It can no longer be viewed as a caper or a funny cops-and-robbers game. The staff report of the House Banking and Currency Committee suggests that some of the deepest suspicions about this whole matter are quite real and that the bundle of issues involved go to the very heart of the American political process. We have repeatedly called for the administration, Maurice Stans and the Committee for the Re-Election of the President to spread the facts not just about the Watergate affair but also about the details of the \$10-million secret campaign fund before the public. They have not chosen to do so and the facts have been kept out in a manner that indicates that all the parties involved have something very large to hide.

* * *

Consider some of the facts that we know. The Nixon campaign committee collected \$10 million in a hurry and refused to tell anyone where it came from. Two months later, four men were apprehended in the wee hours of the morning in the Watergate offices of the Democratic National Committee. Later, it was established that \$114,000 of Republican campaign funds—some of it "laundered" through Mexico—had been deposited in the account of one of the men caught in the headquarters. Then we learned that \$25,000 of that money came from Dwayne Andreas, a man who later received speedy approval of a federal bank charter in which he was interested—even though the shopping center in which the bank was to be built would not be completed until 1974 or 1975.

* * *

But, through it all, the administration and the Nixon campaign officials have urged us to believe that a) nobody at the top of the campaign or the administration had anything to do with the Watergate affair and b) we should trust the investigations being conducted by the FBI for Mr. Kleindienst's Department of Justice and by members of the administration and the Nixon committee staff. As we have said before, the Republicans have framed the issue correctly. The question is: How much can we trust our national leaders and their top political operatives to deal with these scandals?

Apparently, according to the Banking and Currency staff committee report, not very much. Mr. Stans, a former budget director

and cabinet officer—upon whom we have repeatedly called for the facts—can't get his story straight. First he said he had no knowledge of the Mexican transfer of about \$100,000 and then, after a high official in his finance operation said he made the transfer with Mr. Stans's authority, Mr. Stans finally recalled that indeed he had heard something about the transfer. So, now we're getting somewhere. Somebody at the top at least knew something about the fast shuffle of funds through Mexico that was to finance the Watergate affair.

Then comes news of the suitcase jammed full of cash and securities worth \$700,000 carried to Washington on a corporate jet and delivered to the Nixon campaign committee. That, somehow, isn't quite the way Americans expect their presidential campaigns to be financed. It may be somewhat close to how we expect big-time hoods to operate, but it is certainly not what we expect from the men who ask us to let them govern our country or from the men who are close to them.

* * *

So, that brings us back to the twin questions of trust and the public's right to the facts about where the money came from and what was promised for it. Since the Committee for the Re-Election of the President seems disinclined to give us those facts, there are only two other possible avenues for the information to get to the public. The first is Lawrence O'Brien's lawsuit against the Nixon campaign committee and the second is the hearing which Congressman Wright Patman has proposed for the House Banking and Currency Committee. Both events should proceed at full speed. If Judge Richey throws out Mr. O'Brien's suit on a technicality, the suspicion that it was a politically motivated act will never be quelled; and if, on what its staff has developed, the Banking and Currency Committee refuses to go after the full facts, suspicions that much darker deeds are being bidden will abound.

This matter has now passed beyond narrow partisanship and goes to the heart of the people's governance of themselves, for these questions have to do with how much we are to be allowed to know in order to make decisions about who is to lead us and also about whether the country can be bought and sold while the people stand by helplessly and watch.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Grain Game

America's amber waves of grain seem to be on their way to feeding the (Communist) world, a far better use for them than rotting away in heavily subsidized silos. The sale of almost 20 million bushels of wheat to China, plus the much larger \$750 million grain transaction with the Soviet Union announced in July, represents important breakthroughs in East-West trade.

Furthermore, presidential aid Henry A. Kissinger was said to have made "significant progress" toward reaching broader trade agreements during his current visit to Moscow, with accords in the works that could amount to trade exchanges worth a billion dollars or more.

All this is to the good. Unfortunately, a sadder side of at least the Soviet grain sale may be coming into view, as the administration seems once again to be operating on an assumption that, if the outcome is spectacular enough, the electorate will just not concern itself about possible special favors to special interests.

There seem to have been extraordinary windfall profits from the deal, not to farmers but to a few dealers who managed to place grain futures orders before the slope of the Soviet purchase became known. In addition, two former officials of the Department of Agriculture, the men who had been directly responsible for grain negotiations with Moscow, left the government a month before the transaction was concluded and promptly took up executive positions with exporters who now stand to profit.

* * *

There is as yet no proof of the ominous charges of Sen. McGovern and others that the two officials possessed and carried specific inside information to their new employers. There is conflicting evidence on the question whether the stunning size of the Soviet purchase could have been known in Washington at the time they left their public posts. But Agriculture Secretary Butz has admitted that even last May the officials involved "felt that there would be a Russian sale down the road."

It is only proper that Congress follow two proposed lines of investigation. Congressman

Purcell, Democrat of Texas, has opened hearings into the financial issues of the deal as it affects the farmers—specifically the matter of a special export subsidy granted for one week of heavy trading late last month at a cost to the taxpayer estimated at \$100 million.

At the same time, Rep. Rosenthal, Democrat of New York, is raising important questions about the practice of public servants moving directly into private firms that stand to benefit from knowledge acquired in their official positions. Federal statutes are specific in regulating this, including imposing a one-year waiting period for private activities involving matters over which the former government employee "was directly and substantially interested" (or which were) under his official responsibility. This statute has seldom been adequately enforced particularly in cases of former Pentagon employees moving into defense-related industries.

In this, as in previous instances, the administration is showing serious disregard for the need for public disclosure of relevant facts. Secretary Butz seems to believe that a simple denial of impropriety, coupled with denunciations of the Democratic presidential candidate for even suggesting such a thing, is a sufficient assurance to the public. It is not.

Nor is it good enough to say that the Justice Department is investigating to see if there were any conflict-of-interest offenses—just as it is not good enough to let the Justice Department be the "impartial" investigator of alleged financial irregularities of the Committee to Re-Elect the President, or of the clumsy break-in and eavesdropping at the Watergate offices of the Democratic National Committee.

Mr. Butz says it's "the name of the game" when some giant trading companies happen to make money out of the Soviet grain deal. It is reasonable now for congressmen and voters to ask exactly what are the rules of the game which the administration is playing with special interests and the public good.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

September 16, 1897

LONDON—Of the two expeditions directed by the British government against the mutinous tribes in India, the one under General Younkin Biggs, which had as its objective the relief of the revolting Orakals, has been entirely successful. General Biggs' column has dispersed the besiegers of several forts and is strongly held by the enemy.

September 16, 1892

PHILADELPHIA—"Big Bill" Tilden and "Little Bill" Johnston, the American Davis Cup heroes, will meet tomorrow in a match for the American national tennis championship. The two splendid players who represent the best there is in America earned the right to contest in the final round for the title, which Tilden now holds, and has held for three years past, by their victories today. Johnston won in three sets, and Tilden in four.

September 16, 1922

Since Angela Davis visited Moscow and elsewhere in Sovietland, she received the acclaim and adulation of the rulers of that "happy" land, could she not have any responsibility for the Watergate caper raises a fundamental question. Does not the former Attorney General of the United States understand that the very acceptance of a position of authority involves in principle the onus of responsibility? At the very least one wonders what kind of atmosphere prevailed in the Committee for the Re-Election of the President which would allow for some of its adherents to become involved in such a scandalous incident.

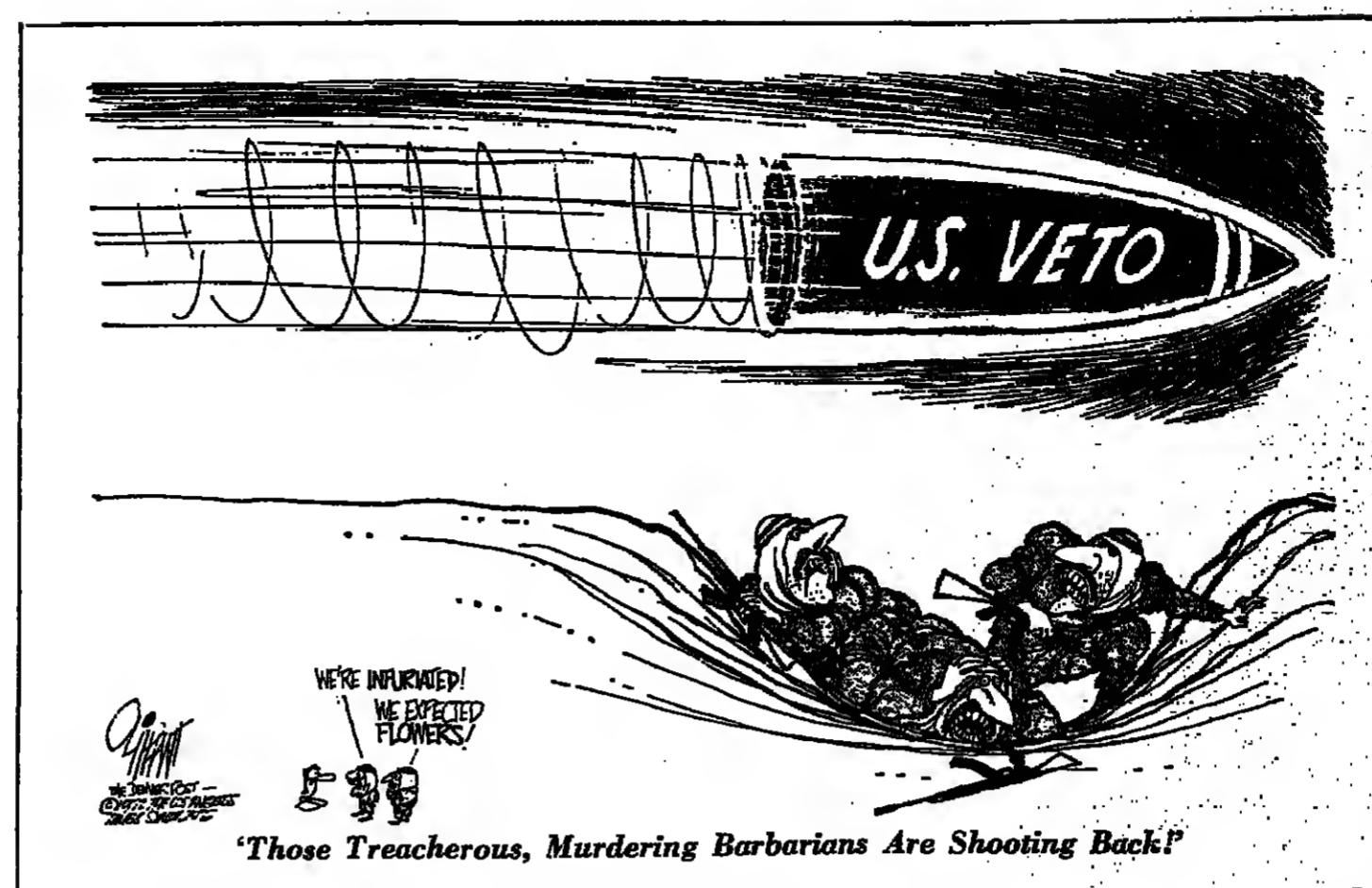
Mr. Mitchell assured the press that the alleged "bugging" and the investigation would not hurt the President's chances for re-election. Perhaps he is right. Meanwhile, it is the responsibility of the American voters to assess the record of the persons now holding political and governmental authority and decide if they are satisfied with the quality of our present leadership.

CAROL A. ADAMSON.
Stockholm.

Angela Davis Trip
Since Angela Davis visited Moscow and elsewhere in Sovietland,

HUGO ROLLAND.
Florence.

50 من الأصل



Palestinian View of Munich Slayings: A Success

By Jim Hoagland

BIRUT.—Viewed in its own

horrible terms, the guerrilla

assault on Israeli athletes at the

Munich Olympics is being de-

scribed by many Palestinians and

other Arabs here as a success.

While much of the rest of the

world may see the attack only as a cause for shame for the

Palestinian movement, even non-

militant Palestinians see it as

erasing the humiliation inflicted on

the guerrilla organization in

recent months.

West German officials have

said that they were advised by

Israeli officials to lead on the

commandos in Munich in hopes

that their resolve would eventually

weaken and the hostages could

be rescued.

This was the pattern of events

for it and they proved it,"

said one man who contended that

the willingness of five of the

eight guerrillas to be killed by

West German police rather than

give up the Israeli hostages had

helped restore the guerrillas' badly

damaged credibility.

"Before it was nothing but

blah-blah from the commandos,"

he continued. "My 20-year-old

son would ask me about them and I would say they are not

serious, to forget them. Now I

have to say they are serious."

World Attention

Beyond again attracting world

attention to the Palestinian cause,

the Munich attack has also com-

plished what appears to be

serious peace efforts and brought

Arab countries back into direct

military confrontation with Israel.

In view of Israel's firm policy

of refusing to give in to demands

such as those made by the guerrillas

in Munich for the release of

Arab prisoners, these would

appear to be major aims of the

operation, expert observers of

Middle Eastern affairs say.

The psychological impact of the

Munich terrorism is significantly

different here than was that of

the May 30 killing of 26 persons

at Lydda International Airport

in Tel Aviv by three Japanese

gunmen working with the Popu-

lar Front for the Liberation of

Palestine.

The image of the commandos

has been changed in ten days,"

said a Lebanon journalist. "Now

everybody is Black September and nobody is."

Black September, the organiza-

tion that has claimed responsibil-

ity for the Munich attack, is a

small and completely secret group

that has broken with the habit

of other Palestinian organizations

of seeking publicity and discuss-

ing their ideologies and aims in

public.

A key question is the extent

to which the Munich attack has

changed the Israeli perception of

the commandos' resolve and abili-

ties.

West German officials have

said that they were advised by

Israeli officials to lead on the

commandos in Munich in hopes

that their resolve would eventually

weaken and the hostages could

be rescued.

This was the pattern of events

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eight guerrillas to be killed by

West German police rather than

give up the Israeli hostages had

helped restore the guerrillas' badly

damaged credibility.

Levy, were also widely publicized.



NY SAVED—Struggling to lift gallon jugs filled with pennies are Brad and Eugene Hornick, of Garner, N.C. Their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Hornick, started saving pennies when they were married 11 years ago and now, 15 full years later, they have \$900 worth. The boys are getting ready to deposit the money to their savings accounts—if, of course, they can manage to lift those jugs.

ace Accord 'Neo-Feudal King' of Cocos Is. Pakistan, India Stalled

DEHLI, Sept. 15 (AP)—India and Pakistan today failed to reach an agreement on the return of their two-month-old pact, which called for an exchange of territory captured in December's war.

exchange, which has not yet begun, was to have been set by today, under a timetable drawn up on 29.

Indian Defense Ministry said the withdrawal of forces from captured territory start only after senior Indian and Pakistani military commanders complete demarcation of 40-mile frontier in disputed areas—a task that was to have finished on Sept. 4.

A statement said the two delegations working on the frontier of the Kashmir line had their fourth round of talks without reaching agreement and scheduled another session next Monday.

Terms of Pact

Under the pact signed by Minister Indira Gandhi and Pakistan President Zulfikar Bhutto in July, both countries agreed to respect the lines agreed that their troops held Dec. 17, 1971, the day the war ended.

On this side, however, has accused the other of making some moves along the Kashmir frontier outside the captured areas. The exchange is to involve 1,000 square miles captured by mostly in the Kutch and desert regions of Pakistan.

Pakistan must return 69 miles of Indian territory, in the Punjab.

Meanwhile, Indian officials announced that India and Pakistan would carry out an exchange of their nationals who were captured during the war in the border areas. Radio India first announced the exchange yesterday, saying Pakistan had sent back to India this and 273 Indians interned during the war, and India would release nearly 700 Pakistani nationals next Monday and Tues-

day to Japan.

OKYO, Sept. 15 (UPI)—British Prime Minister Edward Heath is due to arrive in Japan on a four-day visit.

58-year-old leader of the Conservative party will land at Tokyo International Airport at 5:15 p.m.

15 (GET).

Emily Genauer

The Impossible American Dream

NEW YORK—The chief thing everybody wants to know about art and isn't at all afraid to ask—though there rarely are satisfactory answers—is how is it possible for a picture by a living artist to be worth an enormous sum one day (like \$35,000) and next to nothing at a later date?

How could he be world famous, admired by both critics and the public, and at the end be scorned by both?

How could he be the close friend of the enormous, rich and the impressively titled, and yet when he died, described in one obituary as "40 years ago perhaps more popular and widely known among people at large than any other painter of the present generation," and then be dismissed in the same death notice as "almost forgotten"?

Most important, how could all of this have happened to a painter whose last pictures may well have included some of his best?

The artist is Albert Bierstadt, subject of a major retrospective exhibition the Whitney Museum is presenting as its season curtain-raiser. And that itself raises another question. Is the Whitney justified in continuing to present these time and money-consuming projects (like the Eastman Johnson survey last year) examining 19th-century artists even their scholarly votaries admit are mostly cornball?

For that last one I have an answer. Yes.

In the first place, it turns out that down there at the bottom of the barrel are some pretty good apples.

Elementary Must

In the second place, the country is so rapidly being despoiled by developers, strip miners, all manner of ecological disasters, that the landscapes of Bierstadt and other 19th-century artists who fell in love with and more or less recorded—with glorification—the great open spaces of the West, may one day be all we have to recall it. The prospects, admittedly and thankfully, of Mounts Hood, Shasta, Rainier and Whitney being destroyed, are very slim. But there have been days in Seattle when fog and smoke together deprived me of a glimpse of Rainier. You can hide a mountain without hiding it up as witness Christo's symbolic

Albert
Bierstadt's
"Sioux Village
Near Fort
Laramie,"
from the Amon
Carter Museum,
Fort Worth,
Texas,
now on view
at the Whitney
in New York.



draping of the Rockies in canvas a couple of weeks ago in a piece of impossible but imaginative sureness.

In the third place, the present day scene in art has been a pretty sorry one for some time, and possibly a look at our past by some artists may lead them to think some new, long thoughts. For instance, an avant-garde young painter at the museum the other day was marveling at how Bierstadt had used his compositions so the viewer's eyes were led along diagonal paths deep into every part of his composition. Come on! That approach to pictorial construction was an elementary must for centuries until the abstract expressionists began to glorify the flat surface. I remember once hearing social-realist painter Jack Levine explode on this subject: "What's the flat surface to me or I to it that I should weep for it?"

Lastly the Bierstadt show may stir some healthy self-doubts. Who really knows for sure what is great? How dependable and enduring are taste and fashion?

So here we are with Bierstadt born in Düsseldorf, Germany, in 1830, brought to New Bedford, Mass., when he was 2, and raised and schooled there until, when he was 23, with the assistance of the old-fashioned, pre-institutional kind of grant gathered in a hat passed to family and friends, he was sent back to Düsseldorf for three years of study there, mostly because it was a famous art center and because his mother's cousin taught there. One of his best friends in Düsseldorf, incidentally, was that other

artist whose name is inseparably and eternally associated with Americans, Emanuel Leutze, the German who painted "Washington Crossing the Delaware."

Bierstadt was a good, diligent and industrious student, and, wrote another American artist working there, Worthington Whittredge, "His pockets soon had money in them." It became a chronic condition. He traveled through Germany, Switzerland, Italy, painting the places Americans making the grand tour loved (Preston, Capri, Ravello, among others), sending the pictures back to America for sale, but, more importantly, learning to paint.

There is a picture in the show done in 1855, which has the sweet clarity of a Corot. In his 1858 "Arch of Octavia, Roman Fish Market," there is one short passage, some 2 by 3 inches, that had me coming back to it again and again. In a busy genre composition, full of washerwomen, fish sellers and the like, there is, near the top, this one rectangular section which deals with nothing more than wash on a line. Look at it, if you see the exhibition. It is as beautiful, as sensitive, as pure an abstraction of geometrical passages of pale color as can be imagined. It is a clue to what really turned on this artist painting the genre canvases the world wanted and would pay for.

Return

Then Bierstadt returned to America, and in 1859 went out West, Wyoming (then Nebraska Territory), a trip on a wagon train to St. Joseph, Mo., the route

of the Platte River, Fort Laramie, the Wind River country, and the Donner Pass—these were among the areas he painted, often adding Indians, buffalo, bear and antelope to the decor, and almost always against a background of great snow-wrapped mountain peaks that sometimes look as if they had been squeezed from a cream-whip can. But they seem me, every time, because I so love the West. The cream turns to rosy gold. The valleys below glitter with sunlight. It is all of it totally predictable, utterly theatrical, and guaranteed to bury all thoughts of art in dreams of a lovely land where the air is clean, the mountain springs icy, and the fishing great.

But every once in a while in the exhibition you are drawn up short by something indicating (e.g. the tiny "abstract" passage in "Arch of Octavia") that this was not the real Bierstadt at all. There is a small sketch (6 by 10 inches) as freely brushed as anything by the impressionists. That's an 1877 view of "Nasau Harbor" which seems a cross between Monet and Boudin. There is a large work called "The Wave" in which the wall of water is quite like a piece of Art Nouveau glass, but still marvelously luminous. There is a small late work, called "The Conflagration," which suggests that either Bierstadt had to know Turner and had the sense to understand his greatness, or touched briefly something of the same quality.

When did the tide turn for Bierstadt? Maybe the critics did. The man for the New York Daily Tribune, for instance, who wrote in 1867, "Mr. Bierstadt seems

to be under the delusion that the bigger the picture is the finer it is . . . He has spread himself . . . over a bigger canvas than ever before. The result is a work almost entirely destitute of grandeur." The following year a New York Times writer said, "The painting is executed in Bierstadt's usual manner . . . a style that can be learned by an apprentice learns a trade and which no disciple of that school ever seems to be able to unlearn or forget. All the beauty of his picture is on the surface, and is visible at first sight."

His days came to an end of being presented at the Court of Napoleon III, of being played for by Liszt, of being given a great banquet in London by Longfellow, of being praised by Théophile Gautier in Paris. In 1889 the American selection committee wouldn't even admit Bierstadt's huge canvas, "The Last of the Buffalo," included in the present Whitney show, to the American section of the Paris Exposition.

The worst picture at the Whitney—and it is really terrible—is his 1883 "Landing of Columbus." But the exquisite Turner-esque "The Conflagration" came after that.

There are no answers, then, to the questions everybody wants to ask. Bierstadt was good, he was bad, he was greedy, he was sensitive. He was an artist who could put on canvas what a hundred years ago was "The American Dream" and for many of us is again. Only now we know it is a dream, and impossible. His price and fame changed with our dreams.

Social Truths, a Century Apart

By John Walker

LONDON, Sept. 16 (IHT)—One hundred and five years separate the two plays of the week: T. W. Robertson's "Caste" at the Greenwich Theatre and the P. G. Simmonds' "George Jackson Black and White Minstrel Show" at the Oval House Theatre Club. The differences between them evidence the amazing changes that have taken place in popular theater since both have a similar aim: to record social truth, to reproduce the reality of the world in which we live.

"Caste" was a seminal play, even though it now seems no more than a mixture of Victorian melodrama and sentimental comedy. Robertson has achieved an immortality as being the model for Tom Wren, the struggling young dramatist of Pinero's "Trelawny of the Wells." He died young, at the age of 42 in 1871, four years after writing "Caste," and just as he was realizing his abilities.

His plays, with their everyday domestic setting—the cup-and-saucer school, as they were called

—were as revolutionary in their time as kitchen sink drama in ours and, indeed, led theater into what Terence Rattigan called "the thralldom of middle-class vernacular."

Robertson strove for social accuracy not only in his plays but in his sets and props, having solid-seeming doors that actually opened; instead of painted backgrounds.

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THE ART MARKET

Competition on Foreign Grounds

By Souren Melikian

(CHT)—Ultimately the success of an auctioneer must lie in his ability to tap new supply and to stimulate international demand for what he has to sell. This is what the Paris-London competition—a competition which has not been general—

difficult to assess the success of auctioneers

to find new "supplies." They are rarely

to talk about provenance—unless it is

actually glamorous and hence an endowment

The indication comes from turnover figures

big London firms, Christie's and Sotheby's

are roughly at season's end, a move that

part of a carefully thought-out plan

to buy and sell. Paris auctioneers are

a recent. This year, we know that the

for all the Paris auctioneers was close

million francs—up about 25 percent over last

exactly how well the French are doing

so, not all the English firm's efforts have

commercially profitable. When Sotheby's set

Munich branch in September, 1969, the

for paintings, particularly by German

artists, was strong there. The supply in

the field was assumed to be equally large

hoped that the market would respond to the stimulus of new opportunities offered

a dynamic auctioneering firm.

the October 1970-July 1971 season, only

in objects d'arts were exported to Britain

to an informed source. No precise figure

available for this past season, but it was

that business "had been the same as

Sotheby's has thus far failed to lure good

exhibit into its German salesrooms. The

market is "very close," according to

The dealers, who are either German

or Americans of German origin, "know practically

who has a good Nolde." The dealers

spared to pay far higher prices than any

one can reasonably guarantee to a seller.

in, Abby, who headed the Munich

on until September, 1971, and who has since

one of Sotheby's directors in London, tells

was offered an extremely fine collection

eclectics by all the well-known masters. Very

estimates were given to the seller—they

is high as they could possibly be without

absurdly optimistic. Within days, a New York

had bought the lot for two and a half times

the Sotheby estimate. Moreover, the dealer

the German market may not be proving

as initially hoped, it remains interest-

ing the auctioneer's viewpoint. Last season

only contacted the Munich office about a

Benin bronze head. Felicity Nicholson of the London office, the firm's specialist in primitive art, went to Hamburg, submitted an estimate, traveled back to London with the head and sold it on Dec. 7, 1971, at \$28,000, it set a world record price for African sculpture.

Despite such occasional finds, Sotheby's German branch finds no breaks even. Important in terms of prestige, it contributed only insignificantly during Valentine Abby's two-year directorship (September 1969 to September 1971) to Sotheby's overall growth.

English in Paris

The situation is entirely different in Paris. The French office has never exported less than \$1.5 million in art since it was opened in September, 1967. Last year, the figure was over \$22 million with paintings accounting for 80 percent of the value of the exports. Of these, half were by impressionists and modern masters (impressionists and modern masters usually account for a higher proportion of the export value. But the Fragonard portrait sold on behalf of the Duc d'Orléans for a world record price of \$240,000 on Dec. 8, 1971, made the percentage dip).

As a direct consequence of Sotheby's success in Paris, the supply of top pictures to the French auctioneers is drying up. Most important impressionists works go to London. When paintings of some consequence are sold in Paris, it is generally because of some legal situation which does not permit a sale abroad—for instance, when several heirs must share the proceeds.

It must not be thought that the works exported for sale are necessarily lost to their country of origin. What makes Sotheby's and Christie's sales remarkable is that they attract a large number of Continental buyers—the majority in such categories as French furniture. Numerous Italian and German dealers also go to London. It is probably safe to say that two-thirds of the objects are eventually shipped back to the Continent.

The case of old master drawings perhaps reveals more about Continental faith in British auctioneers' faith that may be misplaced. Drawings, as a category, are far less expensive than pictures. The cheaper an object, the less justified a sale abroad, in view of incidental expenses (packing, insurance, problems of getting it back if it fails to reach its reserve price, etc.). Nevertheless, at least 80 percent of the drawings sold at Christie's and Sotheby's comes from Continental sources. The proportion of Continental buyers is even higher.

Oddly enough, old master drawings often fetch far higher prices in Paris than they would in London. This is particularly true of 17th and 18th-century drawings by French masters. In France, there are many specialists and private collectors with considerable knowledge of the field. Somehow, French auctioneers have not been able to impose themselves where they are stronger.

The latest French defeat: Fine French furniture

from Guy de Rothschild's collection will be sold

by Sotheby's in London on Nov. 24. The collection

includes a marquetry secretary by B.V.R.B. (Bernard van Risenburgh) and a commode by

Carlin.

The French market showed signs of recovery

last year. But it has a hard fight ahead if it is

to regain the position it once held. The fight

cannot be won from fancy apartments in the

16th Arrondissement with legal bickering. Only

aggressive, commercial competition for foreign

sources and buyers will do.



A late 14th-century drawing from the French school, "Archer Drawing His Bow," part of Oxford collection.

First Trip Abroad For Oxford Drawings

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15 (CHT).—An exhibition of 118 drawings from Christ Church College, Oxford, England, by masters of the 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th centuries so on view tonorrow at the National Gallery of Art in Washington, D.C.

This is the first time that any of the drawings from the Christ Church collection have been seen outside of England and the third time they have exhibited outside of the 16th-century building in Oxford where they are permanently housed. Both previous exhibitions (in 1978 and in 1960) were in London and included fewer drawings than the American exhibition.

After the Washington exhibition, the collection will move on to Philadelphia, New York, Cleveland and St. Louis. It includes works by Leonardo da Vinci, Verrocchio, Bellini, Michelangelo, Titian, Dürer, Holbein, Rembrandt and Van Dyck. The selection is considered to include the finest examples from the Christ Church collection of nearly 2,000 drawings.

The exhibition, authorized by the governing body of the Oxford College, was arranged by the Washington-based International Exhibitions Foundation with support from the National Endowment for the Arts, a federal agency.

PARIS EXHIBITIONS

Touring the Past in Museums

By Michael Gibson

PARIS, Sept. 15 (IHT).—Like a party that got off to a bad start because one of the guests was bitten by the dog, the exhibition of "Twelve Years of Contemporary Art in France," whose opening was marred by police charges, has run its course without succeeding in getting people to forget the unhappy beginning. Some of the artists who withdrew their works and left notices explaining why they did so, and Speer, who could not withdraw his because they no longer belong to him, gave smelly testimony to his disapproval by strewing some 30 Camemberts and other breath-catching cheeses over the surface of one of his environments. The show (at the Grand Palais) closes Monday night.



14th-century Majolica vase on exhibit at the Musée National de Céramique.

Doisneau showing visitors looking at the Mona Lisa when the gallery was opened to the public after redesigning in '71. The theatricality of the expressions, the defiance or aggression or submission confirm the peculiar role this painting has come to fill in the minds of people today.

The Cabinet des Dessins, on the first floor of the Pavillon de Flore, is displaying "French Drawings Between 1750 and 1825—Neo-Classicism" to Oct. 25.

This very intellectual and idealistic period is also one of peculiar artistic style. Like a person reciting entire pages from the phone book with an exquisite diction, the artists of this period represent total mental vacuity with elegant lines. Historical subjects inspired by authors of antiquity and portrayed in a style derived from Greco-Roman statuary receive a treatment so portentous as to become ludicrous. One can imagine the delight of young artists living in Rome and discovering the vestiges of classicism. This is because their enthusiasm—a daring innovation in their day—is nonetheless stillborn. This is because in the world of paradoxes which is art, one cannot totally attack beauty without losing beauty and sense. There has to be a pulsation—a dialectical progression in which beauty is but one of the terms. Then a work can live and delight the viewer beyond beauty.

A moment of relief is brought

at the Pavillon de Flore (which can be reached either by

walking about half a mile down the Grande Galerie or by an independent entrance). One, on the second floor, is devoted to

"The Grande Galerie From the 17th Century to the Present" (to Sept. 25). This is also tourism into the past. The contemporary scene is represented by some photos some in particular by

leave Paris) is displaying a collection of 400 items of European

Majolica is roughly speaking a style

in which a white enameled base is overpainted with arabesques of color, a technique apparently derived from Moorish pottery which Italians bought in Majorca, hence the name.

14 Paintings Found Under Venetian Bridge

VENICE, Sept. 15 (AP).—Fourteen Renaissance paintings stolen last month from a church on Venice's Grand Canal have been found hidden under a bridge, Seven persons said yesterday. Seven persons

The paintings, wrapped in plastic bags, were all reported undamaged. They were stolen from the Santa Maria Della Salute

Picasso Works Found

DUSSELDORF, Sept. 15 (AP).—Police announced yesterday that they had recovered 11 Picasso lithographs and linoleum cuts, worth 120,000 marks or nearly \$40,000, stolen from a Dusseldorf art gallery last April. Three men are in custody in connection with the theft.

LONDON—ROME—ZURICH

ART EXHIBITIONS

LONDON—ROME—ZURICH

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Graphics by
Contemporary Artists
including Allen Jones,
R.B. Kitaj and Joe Tilson.

Daily 9:30-11. 4:30-8.
Monday morning closed.

Marlborough

Rome
Marlborough Galleria d'Arte
Via Gregoriana 5

Piero Dorazio
Paintings.

Daily 10-12. Sets. 16-12.

Marlborough

Zurich
Marlborough Galerie AG
Villa Rosau, Glärmischstrasse 10

Masters of the 19th
and 20th Centuries

Daily 10-12. Sets. 16-12.

PARIS

FINAL CLOSING

Monday evening September 25 of the Exhibitions

GEORGES DE LA TOUR

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51 44 1/2	43 1/2	1/100	23 7/8	51 1/2	50 1/2	1/100	22 1/2	51 1/2	50 1/2
42 45 1/2	44 1/2	1/100	23 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	1/100	22 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2
131 129 1/2	128 1/2	1/100	22 1/2	130 1/2	129 1/2	1/100	21 1/2	130 1/2	129 1/2
47 45 1/2	43 1/2	1/100	21 1/2	47 1/2	45 1/2	1/100	20 1/2	47 1/2	45 1/2
12 13 1/2	12 1/2	1/100	20 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	1/100	19 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2
14 13 1/2	12 1/2	1/100	19 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	1/100	18 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2
14 13 1/2	12 1/2	1/100	18 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	1/100	17 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2
13 12 1/2	11 1/2	1/100	17 1/2	13 1/2	12 1/2	1/100	16 1/2	13 1/2	12 1/2
12 11 1/2	10 1/2	1/100	16 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	1/100	15 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2
11 10 1/2	9 1/2	1/100	15 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2	1/100	14 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2
10 9 1/2	8 1/2	1/100	14 1/2	10 1/2	9 1/2	1/100	13 1/2	10 1/2	9 1/2
9 8 1/2	7 1/2	1/100	13 1/2	9 1/2	8 1/2	1/100	12 1/2	9 1/2	8 1/2
8 7 1/2	6 1/2	1/100	12 1/2	8 1/2	7 1/2	1/100	11 1/2	8 1/2	7 1/2
7 6 1/2	5 1/2	1/100	11 1/2	7 1/2	6 1/2	1/100	10 1/2	7 1/2	6 1/2
6 5 1/2	4 1/2	1/100	10 1/2	6 1/2	5 1/2	1/100	9 1/2	6 1/2	5 1/2
5 4 1/2	3 1/2	1/100	9 1/2	5 1/2	4 1/2	1/100	8 1/2	5 1/2	4 1/2
4 3 1/2	2 1/2	1/100	8 1/2	4 1/2	3 1/2	1/100	7 1/2	4 1/2	3 1/2
3 2 1/2	1 1/2	1/100	7 1/2	3 1/2	2 1/2	1/100	6 1/2	3 1/2	2 1/2
2 1 1/2	0 1/2	1/100	6 1/2	2 1/2	1 1/2	1/100	5 1/2	2 1/2	1 1/2
1 0 1/2	0 1/2	1/100	5 1/2	1 1/2	0 1/2	1/100	4 1/2	1 1/2	0 1/2
0 0 1/2	0 1/2	1/100	4 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2	1/100	3 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2
51 57 1/2	54 1/2	1/100	3 1/2	51 1/2	54 1/2	1/100	2 1/2	51 1/2	54 1/2
50 56 1/2	53 1/2	1/100	2 1/2	50 1/2	56 1/2	1/100	1 1/2	50 1/2	56 1/2
49 55 1/2	52 1/2	1/100	1 1/2	49 1/2	55 1/2	1/100	0 1/2	49 1/2	55 1/2
48 54 1/2	51 1/2	1/100	0 1/2	48 1/2	54 1/2	1/100	0 1/2	48 1/2	54 1/2
47 53 1/2	49 1/2	1/100	0 1/2	47 1/2	53 1/2	1/100	0 1/2	47 1/2	53 1/2
46 52 1/2	48 1/2	1/100	0 1/2	46 1/2	52 1/2	1/100	0 1/2	46 1/2	52 1/2
45 51 1/2	47 1/2	1/100	0 1/2	45 1/2	51 1/2	1/100	0 1/2	45 1/2	51 1/2
44 50 1/2	46 1/2	1/100	0 1/2	44 1/2	50 1/2	1/100	0 1/2	44 1/2	50 1/2
43 49 1/2	45 1/2	1/100	0 1/2	43 1/2	49 1/2	1/100	0 1/2	43 1/2	49 1/2
42 48 1/2	44 1/2	1/100	0 1/2	42 1/2	48 1/2	1/100	0 1/2	42 1/2	48 1/2
41 47 1/2	43 1/2	1/100	0 1/2	41 1/2	47 1/2	1/100	0 1/2	41 1/2	47 1/2
40 46 1/2	42 1/2	1/100	0 1/2	40 1/2	46 1/2	1/100	0 1/2	40 1/2	46 1/2
39 45 1/2	41 1/2	1/100	0 1/2	39 1/2	45 1/2	1/100	0 1/2	39 1/2	45 1/2
38 44 1/2	40 1/2	1/100	0 1/2	38 1/2	44 1/2	1/100	0 1/2	38 1/2	44 1/2
37 43 1/2	39 1/2	1/100	0 1/2	37 1/2	43 1/2	1/100	0 1/2	37 1/2	43 1/2
36 42 1/2	38 1/2	1/100	0 1/2	36 1/2	42 1/2	1/100	0 1/2	36 1/2	42 1/2
35 41 1/2	37 1/2	1/100	0 1/2	35 1/2	41 1/2	1/100	0 1/2	35 1/2	41 1/2
34 40 1/2	36 1/2	1/100	0 1/2	34 1/2	40 1/2	1/100	0 1/2	34 1/2	40 1/2
33 39 1/2	35 1/2	1/100	0 1/2	33 1/2	39 1/2	1/100	0 1/2	33 1/2	39 1/2
32 38 1/2	34 1/2	1/100	0 1/2	32 1/2	38 1/2	1/100	0 1/2	32 1/2	38 1/2
31 37 1/2	33 1/2	1/100	0 1/2	31 1/2	37 1/2	1/100	0 1/2	31 1/2	37 1/2
30 36 1/2	32 1/2	1/100	0 1/2	30 1/2	36 1/2	1/100	0 1/2	30 1/2	36 1/2
29 35 1/2	31 1/2	1/100	0 1/2	29 1/2	35 1/2	1/100	0 1/2	29 1/2	35 1/2
28 34 1/2	30 1/2	1/100	0 1/2	28 1/2	34 1/2	1/100	0 1/2	28 1/2	34 1/2
27 33 1/2	29 1/2	1/100	0 1/2	27 1/2	33 1/2	1/100	0 1/2	27 1/2	33 1/2
26 32 1/2	28 1/2	1/100	0 1/2	26 1/2	32 1/2	1/100	0 1/2	26 1/2	32 1/2
25 31 1/2	27 1/2	1/100	0 1/2	25 1/2	31 1/2	1/100	0 1/2	25 1/2	31 1/2
24 30 1/2	26 1/2	1/100	0 1/2	24 1/2	30 1/2	1/100	0 1/2	24 1/2	30 1/2
23 29 1/2	25 1/2	1/100	0 1/2	23 1/2	29 1/2	1/100	0 1/2	23 1/2	29 1/2
22 28 1/2	24 1/2	1/100	0 1/2	22 1/2	28 1/2	1/100	0 1/2	22 1/2	28 1/2
21 27 1/2	23 1/2	1/100	0 1/2	21 1/2	27 1/2	1/100	0 1/2	21 1/2	27 1/2
20 26 1/2	22 1/2	1/100	0 1/2	20 1/2	26 1/2	1/100	0 1/2	20 1/2	26 1/2
19 25 1/2	21 1/2	1/100	0 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	1/100	0 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2
18 24 1/2	20 1/2	1/100	0 1/2	18 1/2	24 1/2	1/100	0 1/2	18 1/2	24 1/2
17 23 1/2	19 1/2	1/100	0 1/2	17 1/2	23 1/2	1/100	0 1/2	17 1/2	23 1/2
16 22 1/2	18 1/2	1/100	0 1/2	16 1/2	22 1/2	1/100	0 1/2	16 1/2	22 1/2
15 21 1/2	17 1/2	1/100	0 1/2	15 1/2	21 1/2	1/100	0 1/2	15 1/2	21 1/2
14 20 1/2	16 1/2	1/100	0 1/2	14 1/2	20 1/2	1/100	0 1/2	14 1/2	20 1/2
13 19 1/2	15 1/2	1/100	0 1/2	13 1/2	19 1/2	1/100	0 1/2	13 1/2	19 1/2
12 18 1/2	14 1/2	1/100	0 1/2	12 1/2	18 1/2	1/100	0 1/2	12 1/2	18 1/2
11 17 1/2	13 1/2	1/100	0 1/2	11 1/2	17 1/2	1/100	0 1/2	11 1/2	17 1/2
10 16 1/2	12 1/2	1/100	0 1/2	10 1/2	1				

BUSINESS

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 16-17, 1972

FINANCE

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

In Introducing Wankel Car

Wankel will launch a car powered by the Wankel engine at the end of 1973. The company declines to give any further details, but says a car will use Wankel rotary engines produced by Comotor, a joint subsidiary of Citroën and NSU Auto Union. Comotor was set up to manufacture Wankel engines, and limited production is expected to begin early in 1973 at its factory in the Saar.

n Soap Firm for Sale

anisa, a leading Italian private chemical company, is for sale. Andrea Mario Flaggi, who is the majority of shares of the company, has decided to sell his interest. He says that the company will not be sold to a group. Miranisa supplies 45 percent of the market for soaps and cleansing agents.

Firm Gets Amsterdam Listing

in common shares of the British Allied Breweries group will start on the Amsterdam Exchange on Sept. 26. The decision to issue the shares in Amsterdam was taken two years ago. The company, which includes the British and the other of the fully-owned Dutch subsidiary Breda-Boom, will become convertible in time to January.

Money Shop Chain in U.K.

National Bank of Boston, one of America's largest financial institutions, is entering the consumer lending in Britain. Under the name of the bank's London branch, it has formed a company, Boston Trust & Savings Ltd. It is to open a chain of "money shops" in high streets throughout the country over the next few years.

ie Dollar-

Gold Price Falls in Europe, Soviet Sales Talk Ruled Out

IN (AP-DJ)—The rate of exchange for the dollar on international exchanges:

U.S. \$1.425

Today Previous

per £1.2475 2.4475

(A) 4.128-90 4.285-85

(B) 4.128-90 4.285-85

market 3.1918-20 3.1985-91

rate 3.8890-90 3.8860-90

26.50-52 26.75-81

4.85-885 4.84-85

41.25-275 41.25-25

2.226-00 2.228-95

4.20

5318-3 512.9-10

68.85-884 68.85-884

28.02-05 28.02-05

4.7240-56 4.7270-56

3.7540-43 3.7514-43

B: Commercial

nce Targets

, Increase in

Budget Spending

US. Sept. 15 (AP-DJ)—

has set a growth target for the government spending of 11 percent in the 1973 draft budget.

Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing told the finance committee of the National Assembly that overall ex-

pense is set at 197.123 billion francs and revenue at 197.384 billion francs, a revenue surplus of 2.2 billion francs.

gross national product is to rise 5.8 percent in volume and 2 percent in value, to 995.5 billion francs.

ice's foreign trade surplus is expected to amount to 10 billion francs, an increase of 10 billion francs from 1972. Both imports are expected to rise 11.2 percent in volume.

budget includes a special contingency fund of 2.3 billion francs to be released as and when

needed.

Inflation Prices Rise

SEADEN, West Germany, Sept. 15 (Reuter)—The West German index of industrial prices rose in August by 1.2 percent over July and 2.9 percent over August 1971, to 116.3, Federal Statistics Office said.

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U.S. Deficit Said Reduced By Reflow

Banker Says Return Brings Currency Calm

By Jack Abrahams

PARIS, Sept. 15 (AP-DJ)—The steady flow of short-term capital to the United States since mid-July has brought the U.S. current-account balance to near-equilibrium and is the main reason for the calmness of foreign-exchange markets, Bundesbank vice-president Othmar Emminger said today.

Dollars began to flow back to the United States soon after the last monetary upheaval caused by the floating of sterling died down, he told reporters after a meeting of monetary experts of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

This meant, he went on, that in the two-month period to mid-September "the still underlying U.S. deficit" had been compensated for by short-term capital.

Mr. Emminger said the two-day meeting of the OECD's Working Party Three discussed the possibility of revising the existing report on the balance-of-payments adjustment process in the light of monetary and trade developments of the past two years. The report was issued in 1966.

Avoiding Conflict

"The aim is to find a method whereby we can assess and estimate long-term balance-of-payments objectives of member nations and to ensure that they aren't in conflict with one another," he said.

Mr. Emminger stressed that an agreement on "compatible" aims would be of major importance for the reform of the international monetary and trade systems.

"Whether we will revise the 1966 report is a completely open question," he said.

One of the controversial chapters in the 1966 report says that countries in surplus because of a strong competitive position "can't be called on to deliberately adjust their price levels upwards," though "they can't isolate themselves completely from inflationary tendencies abroad . . . and there will be occasions when revaluation may be a preferable alternative."

Deficit Countries

The same chapter in the 1966 report says that countries in deficit, because of a weak competitive position, should endeavor to keep the rise in incomes at and possibly below the rate of productivity increase.

"But countries can't be called on to sustain prolonged periods of stagnant demand, and there may be cases where adjustment of the exchange rate seems appropriate," it adds.

At a P&O board meeting to approve the offer document for Bovis, directors A.B. Marshall and D.D. Brown said they could not associate themselves with the recommendations contained in the document.

Another P&O director, Lord Inchcape, previously declared his opposition to the bid for Bovis, a construction and property development enterprise.

P&O said Mr. Marshall, Mr. Brown and Lord Inchcape intend to continue as directors of the shipping company. The offer document for Bovis will be mailed to stockholders about the middle of next week.

As the board meeting ended, the Department of Trade and Industry said it did not intend to refer the planned merger to the Monopolies Commission.

The merger has been opposed by some P&O shareholders on the ground that the offer for Bovis is too generous.

The Japanese said they considered their plan to reduce the current-account surplus to 1 percent of the country's gross national product in three or four years time to be right, the sources said.

For P&O directors who favor the merger, a major attraction of Bovis is its management, which has won a high reputation in the property development field.

U.S. Firms Raise Prices Despite Controls, Poll Says

By Edward Cowan

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15 (NYT)—A survey made confidentially for the Federal Reserve Board has found that the Price Commission's profit-margin rule has had little effect in restraining price increases by big manufacturing and mining companies.

The survey was made by McKinsey & Co., a prominent management consulting company, and covered 114 companies, according to McKinsey's summary memorandum. The document was given to The New York Times by Democrats in hopes of discrediting the Nixon administration's wage-price controls program.

The summary said that the profit-margin rule "has not affected the pricing decisions of most sampled companies and it appears unlikely that the rule will have a significant impact prior to April 30, 1973."

That is the expiration date of the Economic Stabilization Act. President Nixon, if re-elected, is expected to ask Congress for authority to continue the program, perhaps in modified form, beyond April 30.

The survey, conducted informally by telephone, dealt only with the profit-margin rule, and did not examine the other, and perhaps primary, cutting edge of the pro-

Burns Rebuffs IMF Rate Proposal

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15 (WP)

Federal Reserve Board chairman Arthur F. Burns today flatly rejected a suggestion by the International Monetary Fund that the United States allow its short-term interest rates to rise.

In testimony before a Senate House economic subcommittee on international exchange and payments, Mr. Burns said that "the Federal Reserve seeks to take interest rates in this country as low as they reasonably can be."

"We're not going to take measures to increase unemployment or reduce employment if we can possibly help it," he said.

"While we appreciate their concern, we will do what we think is right, and we're not inclined at present to take their advice."

The IMF suggestion was contained in the annual report published earlier this week. Other industrial countries, notably Japan and Germany, were urged at the same time to expand their economies in a way that would reduce interest rates, thus reducing the interest rate "gap" between the United States and the rest of the industrial world.

However, in answer to a series of questions from Rep. Henry Reuss, D. Wis., Mr. Burns acknowledged that the Federal Reserve anticipates a lesser rate

of growth of the money supply than has prevailed in the past three months.

"We can succeed in avoiding the high rates of growth without creating a credit crunch," the Fed chairman said. Nevertheless, the implication was that money might be less easily available in the months ahead, which could lead to some firming up of interest rates.

The general thrust of Mr. Burns' testimony was an optimistic appraisal of the prospects for successful negotiations on international monetary reform.

"There is a strong desire on the part of central bankers to move ahead," he said. "I sense that the willingness to accommodate various views is widespread."

He seemed less optimistic on the prospects for a turn-around in the U.S. deficit both on trade and in the overall balance of payments accounting. In his prepared testimony, Mr. Burns volunteered that the necessary adjustments on trade "are taking place more slowly than had been hoped or anticipated."

Asked by Rep. William B. Wills, R. N.J., whether the United States is "turning the corner on our trade deficit," Mr. Burns responded: "As yet, I don't see any indications that I am willing to interpret to me in this manner."

The Fed chairman said he believes that the monetary role of gold "will continue to diminish in the years ahead while there will be a continuing increase in the importance of SDR's (special drawing rights)."

He said that other issues deserve greater attention than gold, and said he would "do nothing" at this time on proposals to allow U.S. citizens legally to hold or sell gold.

Losses Offset

Mr. Burns gave an accounting of the profit and loss effects of the Federal Reserve's currency swap arrangements since Aug. 15, 1971. He said that the Fed estimates its losses at approximately \$180 million because of the appreciation of other currencies since then. This loss has been offset by the Treasury's profit which has been created by the increase in the price of gold from \$32 to \$38 an ounce.

The weakest issues were gold mining, glamour and stocks responding to specific news developments. The gold issues weakened after a sharp drop in the price of gold bullion in London prompted rumors that the Soviet Union is stepping up bullion sales in the West to pay for grain imports.

Among the depressed gold issues American South African fell 2 1/2 to 45 3/4, Dome Mines 3 to 68 3/4, Campbell Red Lake 7/8 to 34 5/8 and Homestake 5/8 to 25 7/8.

The two-session upsurge in the glamour issues ended today as most stocks in this category declined. Disney dropped 1 7/8 to 177 1/2, Motorola 1 1/2 to 114 7/8, Polaroid 1 3/8 to 106 7/8, Schering-Plough 1 1/4 to 118 3/4, and Philip Morris 1 1/4 to 108 1/2.

Prices eased in quiet trading on the American Stock Exchange. Selected issues, however, edged higher. The Amex index dipped 0.02 to 36.15, while declines topped advances, 460 to 380. Turnover was 2.47 million shares, compared with a 2.81 million yesterday.

Mr. Burns said the Fed since then has intervened on nine occasions and sold about \$32 million of foreign currencies, but that in fact "the amount offered by the bank for sale was much larger . . . sufficient to make even reckless speculators stop and think."

In dealing with the broader questions of modernization of the international monetary system, Mr. Burns said that "in principle, I agree there should be greater flexibility for the exchange rate of the dollar. I would hope the dollar rate would not change with any frequency. I hope for stability. But if a basic disequilibrium arises, we ought not to live with it but try to change the dollar rate promptly."

Mr. Burns conceded in answer to questions that the loss on currencies could have been sharply reduced if the gold "window" had been closed about a week before that step was taken on Aug. 15, a year ago.

In describing the recently instituted Federal Reserve sale of foreign currencies which was begun on July 19, 1972, Mr. Burns referred to them as "sizeable," a contrast to the way they had been described by the Treasury department.

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

—1972— Stocks and Div. in \$ Net High. Low. Div. in \$ 1st. High Low Last. Chg.

(Continued from Page 10)

—1972— Stocks and Div. in \$ Net High. Low. Div. in \$ 1st. High Low Last. Chg.

(Continued from Page 10)

High	Low	Div.	1st	High	Low	Last	Chg.
142	139	1.20	138	138	137	137	—
132	129	1.20	129	129	128	128	—
129	125	1.20	125	125	124	124	—
121	119	1.20	119	119	118	118	—
107	105	1.20	105	105	104	104	—
103	102	1.20	102	102	101	101	—
102	101	1.20	101	101	100	100	—
97	96	1.20	96	96	95	95	—
96	95	1.20	95	95	94	94	—
94	93	1.20	93	93	92	92	—
93	92	1.20	92	92	91	91	—
92	91	1.20	91	91	90	90	—
90	89	1.20	89	89	88	88	—
89	88	1.20	88	88	87	87	—
88	87	1.20	87	87	86	86	—
87	86	1.20	86	86	85	85	—
86	85	1.20	85	85	84	84	—
85	84	1.20	84	84	83	83	—
84	83	1.20	83	83	82	82	—
83	82	1.20	82	82	81	81	—
82	81	1.20	81	81	80	80	—
81	80	1.20	80	80	79	79	—
80	79	1.20	79	79	78	78	—
79	78	1.20	78	78	77	77	—
78	77	1.20	77	77	76	76	—
77	76	1.20	76	76	75	75	—
76	75	1.20	75	75	74	74	—
75	74	1.20	74	74	73	73	—
74	73	1.20	73	73	72	72	—
73	72	1.20	72	72	71	71	—
72	71	1.20	71	71	70	70	—
71	70	1.20	70	70	69	69	—
70	69	1.20	69	69	68	68	—
69	68	1.20	68	68	67	67	—
68	67	1.20	67	67	66	66	—
67	66	1.20	66	66	65	65	—
66	65	1.20	65	65	64	64	—
65	64	1.20	64	64	63	63	—
64	63	1.20	63	63	62	62	—
63	62	1.20	62	62	61	61	—
62	61	1.20	61	61	60	60	—
61	60	1.20	60	60	59	59	—
60	59	1.20	59	59	58	58	—
59	58	1.20	58	58	57	57	—
58	57	1.20	57	57	56	56	—
57	56	1.20	56	56	55	55	—
56	55	1.20	55	55	54	54	—
55	54	1.20	54	54	53	53	—
54	53	1.20	53	53	52	52	—
53	52	1.20	52	52	51	51	—
52	51	1.20	51	51	50	50	—
51	50	1.20	50	50	49	49	—
50	49	1.20	49	49	48	48	—
49	48	1.20	48	48	47	47	—
48	47	1.20	47	47	46	46	—
47	46	1.20	46	46	45	45	—
46	45	1.20	45	45	44	44	—
45	44	1.20	44	44	43	43	—
44	43	1.20	43	43	42	42	—
43	42	1.20	42	42	41	41	—
42	41	1.20	41	41	40	40	—
41	40	1.20	40	40	39	39	—
40	39	1.20	39	39	38	38	—
39	38	1.20	38	38	37	37	—
38	37	1.20	37	37	36	36	—
37	36	1.20	36	36	35	35	—
36	35	1.20	35	35	34	34	—
35	34	1.20	34	34	33	33	—
34	33	1.20	33	33	32	32	—
33	32	1.20	32	32	31	31	—
32	31	1.20	31	31	30	30	—
31	30	1.20	30	30	29	29	—
30	29	1.20	29	29	28	28	—
29	28	1.20	28	28	27	27	—
28	27	1.20	27	27	26	26	—
27	26	1.20	26	26	25	25	—
26	25	1.20	25	25	24	24	—
25	24	1.20	24	24	23	23	—
24	23	1.20	23	23	22	22	—
23	22	1.20	22	22	21	21	—
22	21	1.20	21	21	20	20	—
21	20	1.20	20	20	19	19	—
20	19	1.20	19	19	18	18	—
19	18	1.20	18	18	17	17	—
18	17	1.20	17	17	16	16	—
17	16	1.20	16	16	15	15	—
16	15	1.20	15	15	14	14	—
15	14	1.20	14	14	13	13	—
14	13	1.20	13	13	12	12	—
13	12	1.20	12	12	11	11	—
12	11	1.20	11	11	10	10	—
11	10	1.20	10	10	9	9	—
10	9	1.20	9	9	8	8	—
9	8	1.20	8	8	7	7	—
8	7	1.20	7	7	6	6	—
7	6	1.20	6	6	5	5	—
6	5	1.20	5	5	4	4	—
5	4	1.20	4	4	3	3	—
4	3	1.20	3	3	2	2	—
3	2	1.20	2	2	1	1	—
2	1	1.20	1	1	0	0	—
1	0	1.20	0	0	0	0	—
0	0	1.20	0	0	0	0	—

—1972— Stocks and Div. in \$ Net High. Low. Div. in \$ 1st. High Low Last. Chg.

—1972— Stocks and Div. in \$ Net High. Low. Div. in \$ 1st. High Low Last. Chg.

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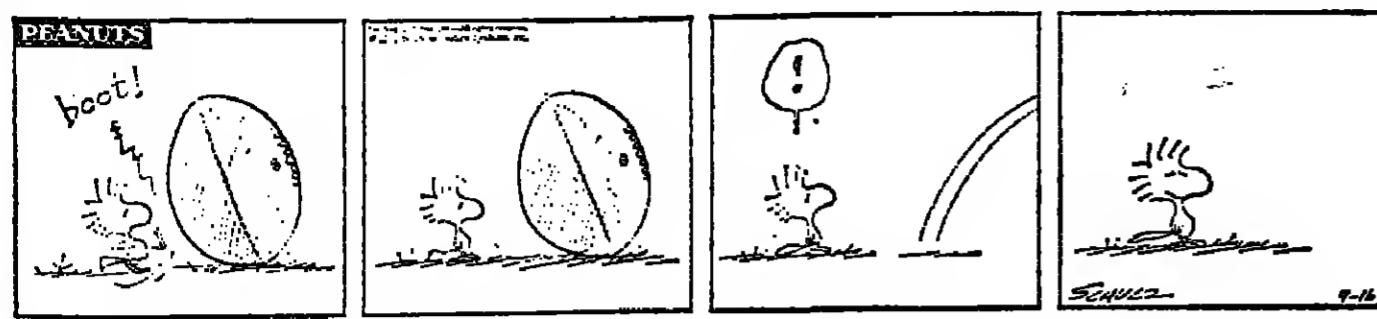
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PEANUTS



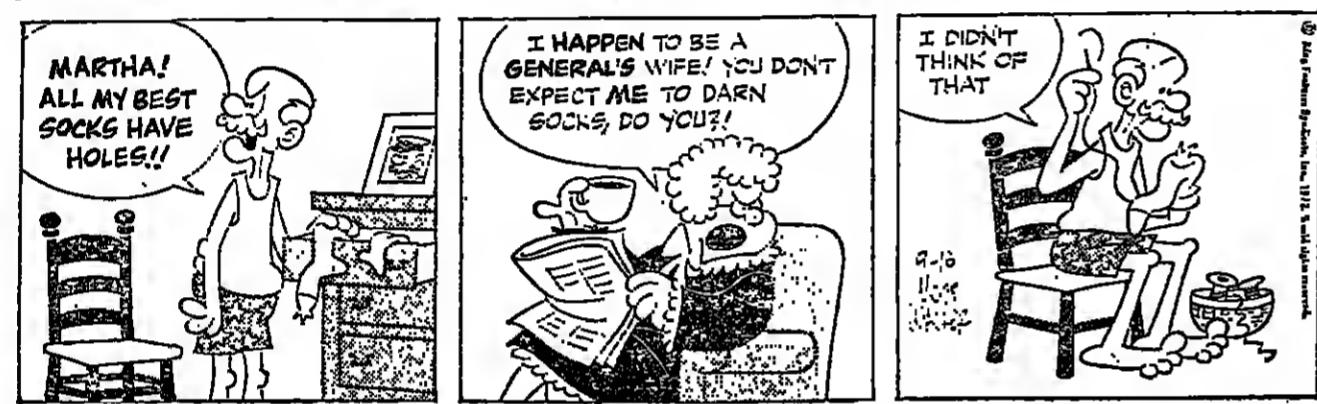
B.C.



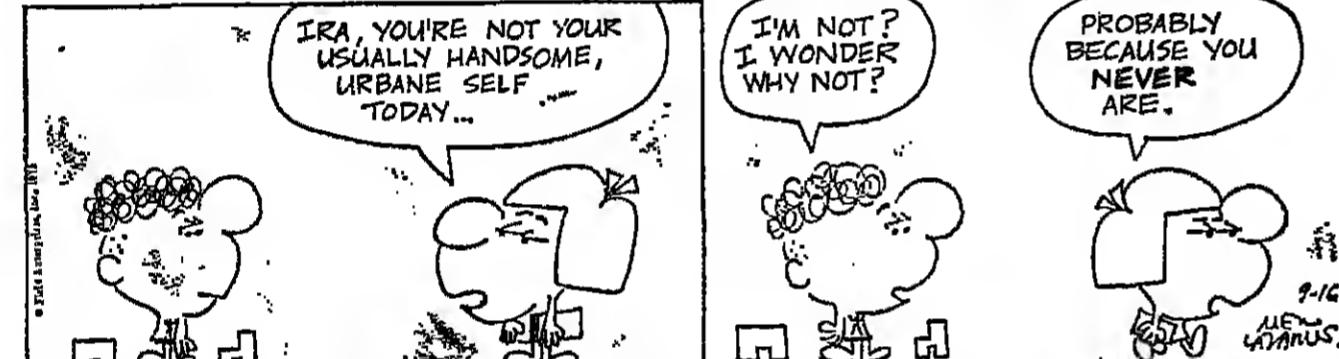
LIL' ABNER



BETTE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



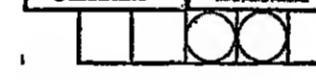
DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

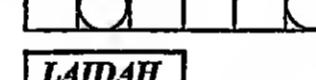
CHEED



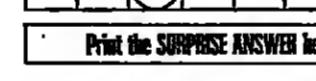
CINEE



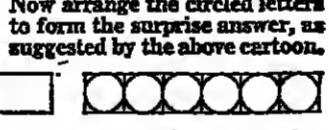
ENCHIL



LAIDAH



Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumble: ROUSE FOAMY INFUSE BELFRY

Answer: The back part of these weapons is in the center: "FL-REAR-MES"

WILL

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

BOOKS

THE OGRE

By Michel Tournier. Translated from the French by Barbara Bray. Doubleday & Co. \$7.95.

Reviewed by Marian Engel

"I've just read over what I've written," says the narrator-protagonist of this novel. "My name is Abel Tiffanges. I run a garage in the Place de la Porte des Ternes and I'm not crazy." I've just read the whole of the story of Abel Tiffanges. My own perceptions and pretensions have been stripped so bare by this strange, rich, terrifying book that I cannot stand with Tiffanges and proclaim my sanity.

Picture the child, in his infant effort to decipher the world through signs, portents, instincts, gypsy patterns. Picture the novelist, pattern-making from infant memories, telling always the same story. "There was a child who went forth . . . until you think there is no new way to tell this story, the well has run dry. Then read Tournier's construction of the mind and experience of Abel Tiffanges, who comes to know he is an ogre, a paradigm of history.

Tournier's first novel was the much-praised "Friday," a reworking of Robinson Crusoe. This time, he turns his multiple myth-making to a figure more firmly rooted in society, an anarchic garage mechanic raised in a Catholic boarding school; a solitary man without family, whose only youthful friend was Nestor, the school janitor's son, a fat hermaphrodite with mystical leanings. "I'm not crazy," Tiffanges has the courage to write. He knows already that he is.

It was Nestor, Tiffanges reveals in his magical, left-hand-written journal, who first taught him to read signs and turn them into epiphanies to satisfy the manic moments he suffers to throughout the book "Iphorion." And it is the memory of Nestor (who died in a school fire) Tiffanges believes he caused by dreaming it) that sustains him in his adult life. Food, blood, extremity, the strange beauty of naked children, night, the northern romances of Jack London and James Oliver Curwood—these, and a liking for raw meat, are Tiffanges's touchstones. After a garage accident prevents him from working, he becomes obsessed by the voices of schoolchildren, and hangs around schoolyards to record them. When he goes further, and befriends a schoolgirl, he is charged with rape. Sexually, he is not quite normal—capable, but neither well-equipped nor potent—but neither is he vicious. The evidence against him is the child's perverted accusation, and his own mysteriousness.

War comes and releases him from the charge. Childe Roland marches gaily toward his Dark Tower, an ogre in search of a kingdom. He finds it quickly enough when he is captured and sent to East Prussia. So rich and suitable a kingdom he had never dared to dream

of. Tunnels in the woodland parac his "Canada." For his size, labor is a His anarchic soul. His name is Abel. Tiffanges. Soon, he becomes an assistant to Goering's hunting. He observes Hitler's ogre—and discovers an expert, not at in the decipherment droppings.

Chance moves him now to the castle of where his vocation film. He is seen black horse named with a pack of Do seek out hidden c press them for mili

This synopsis, of course, to reduce Tournier's platitude, but Tiffanges's marriage to the da Nazi must be illus now. His constellational themes are pumil in wartime. He lives through the w were a masterpiece, self within the frame Master Race.

The terrible beauty in his ogre's vocal itself when he finds child, a staring Je flight from Auschwitz explains to him the Auschwitz to each of the naked bodies art soldiers but gas-cham "Canada" is not a hut but a roomful of stoln jewels. The from the giant eyes. He takes on his themes, turning St. Christopher.

Tiffanges's story is in his journals and in narrative, a mixture the author to reveal many angles. The of passionate. There of great descriptive Tournier does not say away from fact. doubt that his Gmelancholy lyrical coast, the sweep of the— is accurate and Tiffanges's innocent com be a mystery without tery, but it is easy an anarchic spirit, the blood-lust of his (there is a beautiful of a guillotine in slipped into another slipped the fluid of hi

Barbara Bray's translation to the original the Prix Goncourt mous vote. Abel Tiffanges's complex and dangerous as in French; his eternal and disturbing his dark path is a experience.

Marian Engel is the "The Honeymoon Fe other" novels. © The New York

ACROSS

- 1 Worries
- 6 "Grecian Urn"
- 9 "I'm not by itself"
- 12 Clover yield
- 15 Creator
- 20 Flat new
- 21 Flaming
- 23 Flan
- 25 Arms
- 28 Clay houses
- 29 Flaming boat
- 30 Texas town
- 32 Antiseptics
- 33 Excavations
- 34 Nesters
- 35 Utmost
- 37 Pronous
- 38 Ticks and lice
- 39 Turkey's old name
- 41 Camels'
- 42 Condition
- 43 Suffix
- 45 Islamic month
- 51 Edgar and C.P.
- 52 Of the ear
- 53 Novice
- 55 Cretchen novel
- 57 Group in Bond
- 59 Name
- 62 Name: Prefix
- 63 Phine's home:
- 64 Nest—

DOWN

- 1 Gees without feed
- 2 Fleated trim
- 3 Aromatic
- 4 Edible, fat
- 5 Immortality potion
- 6 Atmospher Prefix
- 7 A Marx and old man
- 8 Stewart Brand compilation
- 9 Adjusts
- 10 Kind of crew
- 11 Ulster
- 12 Wahler
- 13 Place to get off
- 14 Foot John
- 15 Samson
- 16 Balding place
- 17 Rockfield man: Abbr.
- 18 Last—
- 19 Medium
- 20 "That's that size the mail"
- 21 Campan paint
- 22 Measles
- 23 Algeria
- 24 Doesn't give
- 25 Wahler
- 26 Ship's tailails
- 27 Cat craft of
- 28 "400"
- 29 Seal
- 30 Kierkegaard
- 31 Cry of despair
- 32 Joffre
- 33 Deaf
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